BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, ARPIL 2, 1858. NO. 31.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do.	1 5
Do.	do.	3	do.	50
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Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do.	7 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

THOMAS W. PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,
Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,
BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.
March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,
BOOK-BINDER AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.
Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.
☞ Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.
Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERENCES:
H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.
SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Feather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.
JAMES WILSON,
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.
ALSO:
The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

FURNITURE!!!
THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just [redacted] selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.
Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

SMALL POX DEAD.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.
Feb. 5, 1858—23-3m* J. A. McARTHUR.

PIANO FORTES.
JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

LONG CREEK ACADEMY.
SCHOOL WILL COMMENCE IN THE LOWER ROOM of the Masonic Building, at Long Creek, on Monday, March 15th, 1858. The Committee are gratified in being able to state to the public that they have secured the services of Mr. R. C. REESE, of Richmond (Va.) College, as Teacher. He presents satisfactory testimonials of high character, as an educated gentleman, and a successful instructor of youth. Boys can be prepared for any College or University in the Union.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Latin and Greek	$15 00
Higher English	12 00
Lower English	8 00

Half of the tuition will be required to be paid when the session is half advanced, the balance at the close. No deduction for absence, except in cases of confirmed indisposition. Board can be obtained in private families and at convenient distance from the Academy, at eight dollars per month.
S. H. BELL,
JOHN JONES,
S. S. SATCHWELL, } School Committee.
Long Creek, March 10th, 1858. 29-4t

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
MALE AND FEMALE.
LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.
THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.
Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.
The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.
L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.
Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER will sell (2,500) two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, immediately on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, about twenty-four miles from Wilmington. Some eight hundred acres of said land is the best of Hammock land, and can be very easily drained, with the finest range for cattle and hogs in this section of country. J. A. ROBESON.
Westbrooks, Bladen co., N. C., March 19.—29-1m.*

WRECK MASTER'S NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AND qualified, at March term last, as Commissioner of Wrecks for this dictrict, notifies all persons whom it may concern, that the law will be strictly enforced against all persons saving wrecked property and not delivering the same to him.
Mr. D. PIGOTT is authorized to act for me and receive Wrecked property.
JOHN A. TAYLOR.
March 16th, 1858. 161-3t—29-3t

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING, at January term of Duplin County Court, qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of the late Wm. B. Hurst, hereby notify all persons having claims against the Estate to bring them forward, properly proven, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.
Those indebted to the testator, are requested to make immediate payment. H. B. HURST,
N. J. FARRIOR, } Executors.
Mount. Olive, N. C., March 11, 1858.—28-6t*.

THE WARSAW HOUSE
IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.
His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.
He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.
Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.
Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.
I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.
STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.
Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m*
Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY. Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1857.
Edward W. Houston, vs. Calvin J. Houston and others. } Bill to Account, &c.
IT APPEARING to the Court that John Miller and wife, Sarah E., defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, (a paper printed in Wilmington, N. C.,) for six weeks successively, notifying the said John Miller and wife, that unless they appear at our next Court of Equity to be held for Duplin County, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the fourth Monday of March next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to the said bill of complaint, that the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and set for hearing *exparte* as to them.
Witness, Jeremiah Pearsall, Clerk and Master of said county, at office, 6th February, 1858
JERE. PEARSALL, C. M. E.
March 5th, 1858 27-6w

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.
Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. Co., Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858.
THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMpany of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, *one hundred and twenty sections of land* (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a *portion* of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.
The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.
For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.
By order of the Board Directors.
GEO. W. HUTTON,
Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla.
Feb. 19th, 1858 25-11t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SAMPSON COUNTY. } Court of Equity.
James Cox, Uz. W. Cox, J. B. Cox, vs. William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, and others. } Petition for sale of Real Estate.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William H. Craddock and wife Ann B. Craddock, Purdie J. Pemberton and wife, defendants in this petition, are non-residents, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made in some paper in the State for the space of six weeks, in order that the said defendants come in and plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them and decree made according to the prayer of said petition.
Witness, PATRICK MURPHY, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Sampson, done at office in Clinton, the 9th day of March, A. D., 1858.
P. MURPHY, C. M. E.
March 12th, 1858 [pr. adv. $5 62] 28-6t

General Notices.

MOLASSES BY THE BARREL,
OF THE BEST QUALITY, at 28 cents per gallon; Flour $6 50 per bbl.; Sugar 9 a 12 cents; Rio Coffee 13 cents by the bag. For sale by
MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.
Magnolia, N. C., March 26, 1858.—30-4t.*

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DISPOSED OF HIS LANDS in Duplin county, and contemplating on removing from said county, requests all persons indebted to him by note or account, to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims on him, or his son John William, will please present the same. JOSEPH H. PITTMAN.
Duplin county, N. C., March 16th, 1858 30-3t*

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.
I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.
Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-15m*

NOTICE.
THE FIRM OF S. L. GAVIN & CO., AT WARSAW, Duplin county, N. C., was dissolved on the 4th instant, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said late firm, are requested to come forward and pay up without delay, as indulgence cannot be given.
The business will be continued at the same stand, under the name and style of GAVIN & BARDEN, who will make all settlements for the late firm of S. L. Gavin & Co. The new firm will sell goods at a reasonable profit to responsible customers, as heretofore. They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope to merit a continunnce of the same. S. L. GAVIN & CO.
March 26, 1858 30-1m

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER expects to be absent from his native State for a few weeks only, from and after first of next month; upon his return he will be pleased to meet his friends or hear from them in all matters of business.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Magnolia, N. C., 24th March, 1858 168-1t—30-3t

TO COMMITTEE-MEN OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
I HAVE RECEIVED "THE NORTH CAROLINA COMMON SCHOOL REGISTER," and hold the same ready for distribution. Each School district is entitled to *one copy*. Call at my office soon and receive them.
S. D. WALLACE,
Chairman Board Superintendents Common Schools.
Wilmington, March 13th, 1858. 159-1w—29-1m

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED A large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS*, for *Cash*, which will be sold for cash to the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, at a very small advance from cost. S. R. BIRDSEY.

1858 SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858
BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at
S. R. BIRDSEY'S,
On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.
March 19. 29—3m*

SELLING OFF AT COST.
THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.
ISAAC WELLS.
N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

TAKEN UP
AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF BLADEN county, a negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, or WILLIAM (TASWELL,) and says that he belongs to Dr. Foster, of Franklin county, that he runaway from Joseph Williams, near Charleston, S. C., to whom he is hired. Said boy is tall and very black, would weigh 170 or 180 pounds, and says he is a Turpentine Distiller by trade. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
HOWARD WILKESON, Jailor.
March 19th, 1858 29-3t*

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, MY WIFE, ANNA JANE, has quit my bed and board without my consent, or without any just cause, and when I was not at home, therefore I demand her to return home immediately, and all persons are forewarned against harboring her, under the penalties of the law, and all persons are forwarned against trusting her on my account, as no debts of her contracting will be paid by me.
L. MALPASS.
New Hanover county, N. C., March 19, 1858.—29-3t*

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.
Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.
Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.
THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for the benefit of the traveling community and the public at large. It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for yourselves.
☞ *There is a good Bar in connection with the house.*
Feb. 12.—24-3m. JOHN E. SWINSON, Proprietor.

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.
The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.
For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.
Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

A MILLIONAIRE'S START IN THE WORLD.—The following account of the commencement of a Boston millionaire's career, is given by the Lawrence, Mass., Courier:—David Nevins, the purchaser of the Pemberton mills, is a native of Methnen village. He has attained his present pecuniary eminence by his own unaided exertions. It is related of him, that when a boy, he was employed by Mr. John Graves, then a soap boiler and farmer, on the place now occupied by Mr. William C. Chapin, agent of the Pacific mills. An acquaintance of Mr. Graves, a merchant in Boston, desiring to employ, a reliable young man, Mr. G. recommended David Nevins. At that time the stage ran from Methnen to Boston, three times a week, and the fare was one dollar. This sum the Boston merchant forwarded to David, expecting him to come down by stage. David takes the money, but instead of spending it in a ride to Boston, tucks it into his pocket, packs up his little bundle, and starts for Boston on foot. He reached the store with his dollar unbroken, and tenders it to his employers as so much saved by walking twenty-seven miles. This incident in his history, of course, established him in the favor of his employers, and from that day he has gone onward and upward. His property is now variously estimated from $300,000 to over $1,000,000 to which may as well be added about half a million made in the purchase of the Pemberton Mills, if that purchase was wholly on his own account, as we are informed it was.

Exports of Cotton—The Stock on Hand—The Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22.—The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain during the past week were large, reaching 50,000 bales. The exports from Mobile to England during the same period were only 10,000 bales. The stocks are getting excessive, and tax the utmost limits of the store-houses to hold them. The total at this port and Mobile alone reaches 585,000 bales.
The total decrease in the receipts at all the ports to date is 280,000 bales. The average estimate for the growing crop is 2,950,000 bales—of which 2,265,000 have already reached the ports.

Purchase of Cuba.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* is of opinion that the purchase of the Island of Cuba by our Government, at any price is utterly impracticable.—He assigns the following reasons for his belief:
"1st. Because of the monopoly afforded in Cuba to Santander for the sale of her flour, and to Catalonia of her wine, manufactures, &c.
"2d. Because of the opportunity afforded by the retention of Cuba by Spain, to reward the adherents of the Spanish Government, by giving them places of profit in Cuba, while at the same time the Island also serves as a place to which parties who are considered dangerous to the Spanish Government may be sent, and thus for the time got rid of, without giving just cause of offence.
"3d. All Spaniards, no matter what may be their condition in life, look upon Cuba (from the first hour of their manhood) 'as a bright polar star' which points to future greatness, or as a 'land of promise, flowing with milk and honey,' where fortunes are easily attained.
"4th. Spaniards holding office, or being engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cuba, afford the means of subsistence to their 'poor relations' in Spain, who of course are averse to the sale of the Island, whence they derive their almost sole source of support, which would probably be withdrawn were the Island sold.
"5th. The *pride* which predominates in the Spanish breast, almost to the exclusion of every other passion, naturally desires the retention of this 'Queen of the Antilles' by Spain, it now being almost the sole remaining possession of the once splendid empire of which Spain was the mistress in this hemisphere.
"These reasons force me to arrive at the conclusion above stated, and I think they can but lead any unbiased mind that may peruse them to come to a similar conclusion."

KANSAS.—The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *South* writes:
The feeling of Southern members of Congress at the prospect of the admission of Kansas is various, and by no means one of unmixed satisfaction. A distinguished South Carolina member has declared to me that, in consequence of the freesoil contrivance of Mr. Calhoun, he should vote against the admission of Kansas under the circumstances, as he did not wish to incur the responsibility with which the South might hereafter charge its representatives—of voting virtually for the admission of *a free State*, in disregard of justice to their own section. This view your correspondent has expressed substantially in former communications. The South has nothing of sectional interest to gain by the admission of Kansas. Under Calhoun's decision, it would, in the very act of coming into the Union, be a free State; and it would be represented at the capital by factionists who would laugh at our delusions—that there was to be no more controversy about Kansas.
But on the other hand, the South, as an integral part of the Republic, has an interest in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union, simply because it would be a vindication of a constitutional principle and a triumph of law and order over faction. For the sake of this, not the South peculiarly, but the party representing law and order and the conservatism of the country, is summoned to vote for the measure. On this ground, the Lecompton Constitution should be passed, and with all possible expedition, too, as the matter has already, much to the blame of the dominant party, been suffered to linger too long, and to encounter unforeseen possible dangers.

Rev. E. H. Chapin on the Revivals.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Rev. E. H. Chapin, in the course of his sermon this morning, took occasion to allude briefly to the religious excitement now prevailing so extensively in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The speaker's opinion of the excitement was, on the whole, against any actual good resulting therefrom, inasmuch as conversions, under such influences, were apt to be short lived. He did not believe it possible that a sinner could be changed to a saint by a sudden shock; religion was something to be acquired by daily prayer; by holding close communion with God; by acknowledging him in all the forms of nature; in the hours of sorrow as well as the hours of joy; by administering to the necessities of the poor; and so by letting our light shine before men that others seeing our good works might g'orify our Father which is in Heaven. The truly religious man lived his religion—practised it in his daily walks—in the family circle—in the marts of business and wherever he might be placed. There was no excitement about such a man—his life flowed gently as a river—and his end was peace.
The eloquent speaker, however, would not be understood as ridiculing the present religious movement. It had his best wishes that good might result from it. It would, at any rate, he said, draw the attention of many to the subject, and to the great fact that they possessed an immortal soul. At the present day there were very few that ever thought anything about the deathless spirit within them, and if the movement now in progress was successful in nothing more than awakening those in the paths of sin to a sense of their condition, it would not have been in vain.

Removal of Judge Loring.

The most bitter and unaltering spirit of New England fanaticism has triumphed, and Edward G. Loring has been removed from the office of Probate Judge of Massachusetts, because, as United States Commissioner, he delivered up the negro, Anthony Burns, in obediance to the plain mandate of the statute. This is "the head and front of his offending." Ex-Governor Gardiner very properly refused, while he was in office, to sanction such a traitorous move, and it has remained for the supple and popularity-hunting N. P. Banks to cap the climax of Massachusetts' shame aud degradation. The State has now solemnly repudiated her allegiance to the Union, practically she is at this moment a traitor in the confederacy, and Congress ought immediately to refuse her Senators and Reprcsentatives a voice in the national councils. Massachusetts is now open to actual rebellion. She has repudiated and nullified the laws of the Union and tramples under foot the solemn agreements which she entered into when she accepted the United States Constitution. Sumner, Wilson, Burlingame and the other old women who represent her should be immediately sent home. They have no business in Washington at all. Their State has thrown off her allegiance to the Constitution, and stands forth in the attitude of defiant rebellion. As for Governor Banks, we are not surprised at his course. A man who advocates the "absorption" of the negro by the white race and is willing to let "the Union slide," is equal to any crime against his country. There is but one more step to place Massachusetts where she properly belongs. Let her be annexed to Canada forthwith, and go under feminine rule without delay.
New York Day Book.

SUCKING UP WATER FROM SAND.—Livingstone the African traveler, describes an ingenious method by which the Africans obtain water in the desert:
"The women tie a bunch of grass to one end of a reed, about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Applying the mouth to the free end of the reed, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which water collects, and in a short time rises to the mouth.—It will be preceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases, in different countries where water was greatly needed, to the saving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first made known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers on our westen deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is known to exist below the surface."

THE DUTCH EAST INDIA COLONIES.—The Dutch government has just published a statistical account of the situation of their East India colonies at the end of 1856. The establishment at Sumatra had made some progress since the preceding year; those of Celebes remain stationary. Borneo furnished principally mineral productions. The coffee plantations on the western side of Sumatra contain about 64,000,000 plants. At Menado, in Celebes, there were 3,500,000 plants in full bearing. In the plantations of Java there were 229,000,000 in bearing, and 226,000 recently planted. The coal mines in the south and east of Borneo produced 16,000 tons of that combustible. The colonial army had been composed of 7,856 Europeans and negroes from the coast of Guinea, and 13,889 natives of Java and the Moluccas, but since 1856 it has been reinforced by 5,000 Europeans. The naval force consisted of twenty-seven vessels of war, with crews composed of 2,369 Europeans and 582 natives.

CAPTAIN SIMMS' MISSION TO FORMOSA.—We have had brief intimations that Captain Simms had been dispatched to Com. Armstrong of the East India squadron, on an important mission to the Island of Formosa, and some newspaper correspondents have at various times insinuated that the mission was of a retributive or aggressive character, and part of a scheme to obtain a foothold on Chinese territory. Official dispatches from Com. Armstrong, recently received at Washington, explain the object of Capt. Simms' mission, it being to ascertain the truth of an allegation that some shipwrecked Americans were held as prisoners on that Island. The allegations were made by Mr. Marcus L. Woodward, of the American brig Progressive Age, who represented that in 1856, while on shore at the port of Takow an accidental discharge of his gun led to an attack upon him by the Chinese inhabitants, who fired at and wounded him, imprisoned him and a Mr. Gomez, who was with him, and only released them upon the payment of a ransom of $650.
Capt. Simms does not appear to have obtained much satisfaction with respect to the main object of his mission. On reaching Takow he communicated with the Chinese authorities, and through the chief mandarin transmitted to the Governor of the Island a communication from Com. Armstrong. The authorities appeared very willing to assist him in the prosecution of his inquiries, and he made several visits to the interior. He also visited the capital of the Island, the city of Tawanho. Com. Armstrong's communication to the Governor was, however, returned unanswered, on the plea that the Governor was not permitted to hold diplomatic intercourse with foreigners, without special leave from the Emperor. A general denial was made, however, by the mandarin of Takow, in the name of the the Governor, that there were any white prisoners on the Island, and that the authorities had any knowledge of the visit of the Progressive Age and the treatment alledged to have been received by Mr. Woodward.
Such are the facts of a story of which much was made at the time. Capt. Simms reports that his intercourse with the inhabitants of the Island was pleasant from first to last. He describes the Island as having a fertile soil, a dense population, and a high degree of cultivation.—Also, that it is a place of considerable commercial importance, its principal products being coal, camphor and sulphur. Gold is said to be found in some parts of the Island.

THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico to the 4th instant represent the country to be in a most deplorable condition, in a state of actual anarchy. The Extraordinary says that robbery succeeds robbery upon the public highways in such rapid succession that merchants will soon be forced to suspend entirely bringing goods to the capitol. It says it is almost impossible to conceive the real condition of things, much less to convey any just idea of it to persons at a distance. The Zuloaga government seems to be absolutely powerless to establish order. It had made a forced levy to secure soldiers, and for this purpose was seizing upon servants as they issue from the houses of their employers. Zuloaga, it appears, has appointed Governors to the States, districts and cities, but the appointees were utterly unable to assume their functions, and do not dare even to attempt to. The Juarez, or federal government, was at Guadalajara, and its friends report that the States of the interior are combined to overthrow that of Zuloaga. The forces of the latter, it was supposed, would soon attack the State of Vera Cruz. Two dilligence robbers were executed at Acatingo on the 18th ult. A convoy, with some $15,000 and munitions, on the way from Mexico, for the reactionists in Puebla, had been taken by the federal forces. They possessed themselves of the money and provisions, but burnt the wagons.

A WARNING.—We do not propose to offer any objections to the periphery and extent of ladies' skirts, but as journalists and chroniclers, we cannot omit mention of the obvious and melancholly fact that accidents of fire, involving loss of life or dreadful injuries of person, have increased fearfully among the ladies since the present fashions have been adopted. We

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858.

By Telegraph.—Dispatches from New York report the steamer Persia arrived at that port on the 31st ult., with dates from Liverpool to the 20th ult. Cotton is reported 1 cent lower. Spirits Turpentine quoted, in London, at 38 a 39s, and in Liverpool at 40 a 41s per cwt. Spirits firm, in New York, at 49 a 50 cts. per gallon.

Our Quarterly Statement.

In another column will be found our statement of exports for the first quarter of the year 1858, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1857. In Spirits Turpentine, Crude Turpentine and Rosin, there is an increase, which is mainly due, however, to the fact that so small a quantity of these articles went forward in the three months last preceding. In Lumber also, there is a slight increase, but not marked. The Rice crop can hardly yet be said to have come into market, although it is rapidly coming forward, and the shipments of the next three months must of course make up measurably for the deficit so far.

The item of Cotton is still considerably behind, and in a review of this kind, devoted to the commercial interests of the port, candor compels us to state our opinion that our market for this article has suffered severely on account of the high rates of exchange here, so very far beyond those ruling in Charleston. We have reason to believe that the prices paid for Cotton at this port have been fully equal to those obtainable for the same qualities at Charleston or Savannah—that they have been satisfactory to the planters, who, desirous to sell here, have yet gone elsewhere, for the simple reason that exchange against us renders our currency unavailable for the payment of their debts. We think that this is the opinion, nay, the conviction, of many of our merchants, who are no more inimical to our banking institutions and their officers than we are, and that is not at all. But the fact is so, and it is telling against us, as, indeed, it must do, and it is time that the situation should be looked in the face, and fairly met, if we would recover the ground we are losing, or hope to achieve the position to which we aspire. It is produce that must form the basis of exchange, and consequently of currency. Now, five thousand bales of Cotton is close on to a quarter of a million of exchange. It is by securing the exchange based upon North Carolina products that our neighbors North and South of us are enabled to sustain a superior financial position. When it is in our power to secure the basis of exchange founded upon thousands of bales of Cotton from a neighboring State, it is surely unfortunate that our merchants should lose the trade, and our currency the basis it would afford, simply because of a less available currency than that enjoyed by our neighbors and competitors. The interests of our mercantile community and our banking institutions are, or ought to be, mutual, and a war upon the banks would be foolish, if not suicidal; but again, what injures trade must react upon the banks, and the obligation being mutual, must affect both sides, and impose responsibilities on banks as well as merchants.

Our State Exchanges.—The first we pick up is the *Newbern Express*, in which we find nothing particularly note-worthy. Mr. John Flanner's Still took fire on Monday morning, but was put out before any damage was done. The Washington Hotel in Newbern has been sold by John H. Bryan, Esq., to Wm. J. Smith, Esq., of Hyde county, for $25,000. It ought to be a right smart establishment to sell for that sum in these times.

The *Elizabeth City Sentinel* of the 27th ult., is mainly taken up with matters relating to the late disastrous fire at that place. On Thursday, the 25th ult., the corporation of the village met and took measures for the erection of a new Market House, in place of that destroyed by fire; also a Mayor's office and lock-up. Resolutions were also passed for the organization of two Engine Companies, and one Hook and Ladder Company.

The *Charlotte Whig* of the 30th ult. says:

On Saturday last, the citizens of this place voted to instruct our Town Commissioners to subscribe $10,000 for the purpose of erecting a Military College in this place. The vote stood:

For Appropriation	155
Against Appropriation	80
Majority for Appropriation	75

Voting in the Charlotte Convention.

The obvious justice of the rule by which the actual Democratic strength at the polls shall be adopted as the measure of strength in Convention, seems to have commended that rule so generally that we anticipate little opposition to its adoption by the Convention when it does assemble. Democratic usage seems to have settled down upon the two-thirds rule, and we presume no effort will be made to vary that rule at the present time.

It is asked on some hands, how the vote of a county is to be cast in case of a division of preference between the delegates representing that county, as New Hanover for instance:—Now it seems to us that no greater difficulty can arise under the rule of aggregate Democratic strength than under that of votes in the popular branch of the Legsilature. Some counties elect three commoners. Have their votes ever been divided? Has two been cast for one man and one for another? Not that we know of, certainly. The rule has been for the delegates from each county to decide among themselves how the vote of their county shall be cast as a unity. A county might have twenty delegates and only one vote in Convention. *That* county must have been a unit. Why not still so?

Two thirds of all the votes *cast*—not of those *not cast* has been the rule, and is the only sensible rule.

☞ The Revival" seems to be the most noted and note-worthy event of the day. It has spread itself from one end of the Union to the other, and its effects can be visibly traced upon the surface of society. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to enable us to judge of how far it may have penetrated beneath the surface, nor whether it will be able to hold its ground against some counter-excitement. Time alone can determine these things.—The sincere but sanguine Christian may, indeed, flatter himself that each one who feels some movings of concern—some added liveliness of interest in the subject of religion is in a fair way to be permanently added to the fold. But worldly experience and divine revelation teach a different lesson. The parable of the sower finds its illustration in the experience of every observer. It is only the seed which falls upon the ground prepared for its reception, which can be expected to grow to maturity and bring forth fruits. The others perish after a time and leave no trace behind. But some seed does fall upon good ground,—does remain, and does bring forth fruits amply sufficient to reward the toil of those who labor in the field. If, then, the hopes of the over-sanguine be necessarily destined to disappointment, it is not, therefore, to be supposed that no good has been done, or that all the seed is sown by the way-side, or among thorns, or upon stoney ground. The contrary is, no doubt, the fact.

We notice that the revival has reached Washington City, but somehow we do not hear that it has done much among the politicians in or out of Congress. No member of either house has "experienced" so far. The ladies have generally composed the audiences, alternating between the Senate chamber and the sanctuary, and accompanied by that class of male persons who dawdle around them with a supply of *boquets* and small talk. Washington is a hard place to push religion in.

From Montevideo.

New York, March 30.—News from the river Platte via England, states that the government troops had beaten their opponents in a battle eight miles from the city, and the commander and chief officers of the opposition forces had been taken prisoners and shot.

Motives for Union.

What is called the "Government" of England, consists of a considerable number of persons of whom only a few have seats in the Cabinet, or a voice in its deliberations. These Cabinet ministers are always members of one of the houses of Parliament, and, instead of sending in written reports or messages, as is done by our President and Secretaries, they answer personally all calls for information. When any member of the House of Commons is called to a seat in the Cabinet, usage, if not law, requires that he should resign his seat and go before his constituency. It was proposed to include Bulwer, the novelist, among the members of the new English ministry, but this arrangement was abandoned on its being found that Bulwer's chances of a re-election were very slim.

We were struck by the tenor of some remarks recently made by the new Premier, at a borough where a member of his administration was going through the form of being re-elected. In favor of the alliance with France, he urged its absolute necessity for self-protection, admitting that the time was rapidly approaching in which if both England and France did not wish to sink to a secondary position, one of admitted inferiority, they must combine, for soon neither of them singly could expect to cope with either Russia or the United States. If they did not wish to be crushed by the pressure of these gigantic powers, they must find strength in union. Jealousy of the growing empires of the United States and Russia is the true cement of the Anglo-French alliance. This jealousy grows as its occasion increases—as the certainty of being left behind in the race for power becomes more and more apparent.

Of course the great advance of our own country as one of the powers of the earth, depends upon the preservation of union between its parts. With that union the hour of its admitted and incontestable pre-eminence can hardly be postponed many years.

It is a marked fact in the political history of the country, that the people on the Pacific slope—in California, Oregon and Washington are distinguished by an ardent feeling of nationality. The idea of setting up for themselves, as a separate Republic of the Pacific, never appears to have obtained any hold upon their minds or feelings. The sectional difficulties and prejudices which disturb mens relations or embitter their feelings this side of the Rocky Mountains, are hardly known or felt on the Pacific. Going to California is like traveling into a foreign land. After traversing half the globe to get there the traveller rejoices to find himself once more upon American soil. It is home-like and cheering.

If the desire to retain power and *prestige* can afford sufficient motive to compel England and France to maintain their alliance in spite of the radical differences in the character of the people and their institutions, in spite of mutual jealousies and heart-burnings, in spite of immemorial traditions of war and contest, certainly there ought to be motive enough in the certainty of future greatness and prosperity and of ultimate supremacy to induce Americans to bear and forbear with each other at least as much as the monarchists of Europe are willing to do with their brother monarchists.

Perhaps some feeling of this kind is abroad and exerting a soothing influence at Washington. *Something* is exerting such influence, for the total absence of personal bitterness in the House is a marked characteristic of the present state of the Kansas struggle.—Although every nerve is strained, there seems to be the utmost good humor on all hands. It seems now to be conceded that Kansas will go through, and that within a short time of its being taken up on Thursday. The "X" correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thinks the previous question will be sustained and a vote taken immediately and the bill passed. Last week the anti-Lecomptonites figured up a clear majority, and the friends of the Administration were rather despondent.—But now the tables appear to be turned, and the despondency is all the other way.

☞ On Monday last, the gentlemen of the Commission appointed to examine and report upon the position of things at the mouth of the Cape Fear River, proceeded to visit the various points at which works had been commenced or projected, with the view of restoring the former depth of water on the bar.

About ten o'clock the steam-tug Mariner, Captain Davis, left Wilmington with the officers of the Commission and some few of our citizens on board, proceeding directly to the wharf at Bald Head, where the jettee has been made for the protection of that point. It appears to have answered the purpose intended, at least such was our impression, on examining it. After making the needful observations on the shore line outside of Bald Head, the party next proceeded to New Inlet, landing near the wharf on Zeke's Island, on the South side of New Inlet. It will be remembered that the original plan for the restoration of the bar, contemplated, among other things, the closing up of the small inlet to the South of Zeke's Island, and this had been already accomplished when the tremendous storm of last September came upon the works around which the sand had not yet had time to form strongly or solidly. On account of the failure of appropriations, the works were not as well secured as they ought to have been, and considerable destruction was the result, although we do not suppose that the thing is half as bad as had been feared. It is true that at parts where the inlet had been closed, the tide now pours through, but still even there, there is a beginning—a nucleus, upon which to work. Of course we do not pretend to express an opinion upon a matter which is under consideration by scientific gentlemen, whose especial business it is to examine and report, but we may say with the old proverb, that all is not lost that is in danger.

The day was a very pleasant one—the tug is a staunch and swift boat, and Captain Davis, her very worthy commander, omitted no effort to contribute to the comfort and happiness of his guests, by whom his kindness is gratefully appreciated.

The gentlemen of the Commission will probably remain with us a few days longer in the discharge of the duty in hand.

Of the gentlemen composing the Commission, as we remarked last week, the majority: Prof. Bache, Gov. Stevens and Lieut. Maffit are old acquaintances here.—To those who know these gentlemen we need hardly remark, that they have many warm friends in our community. Captains Humphreys and Franklin have never visited our works before, but they are now no longer strangers. Like all really scientific officers, they are pleasant, unpretending gentlemen, keeping their science for use, not show.

We are fortunate in the commission sent, for the reason that its report will necessarily carry great weight, and if favorable, will be an important point for us; if unfavorable, it will put us out of suspense. We cannot look, however, for any decidedly unfavorable report, as upon the whole, the appearance of things vindicates the soundness of Prof. Bache's original report and estimates.

The Charlotte *Democrat* makes its appearance this week arrayed in a new dress, and looking very handsome indeed. We are always pleased to notice these evidences of prosperity among our cotemporaries of the North Carolina press. Our pleasure is certainly none the less when such prosperity is experienced by a good Democratic organ like the *Democrat*.

☞ We republish from the Raleigh *Standard*, the letter addressed by Judge Ellis to Wm. F. Dancey, Esq., of Edgecombe, in reply to certain queries propounded by that gentlemen in the Fall of last year. It appears to us that the Judge meets all the questions fairly and plainly, leaving no doubt about his political views or position.

We like the editorial tone of the Goldsboro' *Tribune*, in reference to Judge Ellis, and have no disposition to keep up any fuss, our only object being to have justice done. Judge Ellis speaks for himself in his letter to Mr. Dancy. Mr. Holden can do the same, and, no doubt, satisfactorily.

But we can see no good end to be subserved by any reflections upon Mr. Cantwell. His discretion is not on trial—*he* is not a candidate. He is a Democrat, and Democrats ought to treat each other with kindness.

Death of Capt. Simmons.—Capt. J. W. Simmons died in this town this (Thursday) morning, aged about 43 years.

Capt. Simmons was a native of Washington, N. C., and removed to this place with his family last Fall. He was master of the Schr. John A. Stanly, a regular packet between this place and New York, where he has been running for some time past. Capt. S. was a generous hearted man, and leaves a large number of friends and acquaintances to lament his death. The flags of the shipping in port are at half-mast today in respect to his memory.

Better Kill Him.

The old King of Delhi, aged 90, has been found guilty of treason, and sentenced to be banished to Van Dieman's Land for life. Well, they can't keep him long.—But the idea of the descendant of the great Acbar being tried for treason against the rule of a trading company that got a foothold in India but a century ago, is something rich. Send the old man to Botany Bay!

Hon. David S. Reid.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express*, writing under date of the 28th inst., says:

Hon. David S. Reid, Senator from North Carolina, who has been detained here by sickness for two or three months, left yesterday for home. His health is sufficiently restored to enable him to undertake the journey, but not to resume his duties in Congress at present. It is hoped, however, that his visit home will be attended with a favorable result.

Three Days Later from Europe.

New York, March 30.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The steamer Africa arrived out on the 14th, and the City of Washington on the 16th.

GENERAL NEWS.

Later advices from India have been received, but there is nothing important. The bombardment of Lucknow was expected shortly.

The steamer Ara, with the Calcutta mail and treasure, had been lost. The passengers were saved.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have been of but little importance.

The conspirators Orsini and Pierri have been put to death by the guillotine.

Rudio, one of the conspirators, has been respited by the French government.

Count Walewski's dispatch to the British government withdraws his original request.

The English government refuses to let Sardinia give up the Englishman, Hodges, to the French government.

The conspiracy bill had been rejected by the Sardinian Parliament.

The correspondence between the English and French governments, touching the conspiracy measure was submitted to Parliament on the 15th.

INDIA.

Bombay dates to the 24th February have been received. A large portion of the British army had entered Oude. Sir Colin Campbell was still at Cawnpore, awaiting the arrival of the seige train. Lucknow was expected to be bombarded on the 25th of February.—The King of Delhi had been found guilty of treason and banished to Ardamans for life.

The steamer Ava, with over £250,000 sterling in specie, was lost near Trincemalee on the 17th of February. Her cargo and mails were lost, but no lives.

CHINA.

Canton dates to January 28th represent the city as quiet and tranquil.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

Foreign Financial News—The War Between Paraguay and Brazil—Quiet Reign of the Allies in China.

New York, March 30.—The following is the latest news sent by telegraph from London to Liverpool, on Wednesday morning, just previous to the sailing of the steamer.

The Times' city article says the funds have exhibited greater steadiness to-day, and closed at an advance of ¼, as compared with the last prices of yesterday. The silver by the Mexican mail has been sold at a decline of ⅜ in the pound. Orders for India are very limited, and the greater portion of this silver was purchased for the continent. In foreign exchange this afternon prices were slightly lower.

The Daily News' article says the funds to-day are firmer in character, although there are symptoms of hesitation observable at the close. The upward feeling extended into most other departments of the stock exchanges except the English railways. A million sterling in gold arrived off the coast during the past two days. As the price of silver has fallen, it seems reasonable to anticipate that continental exchange will assume more firmness, and that a fair proportion of the enormous gold arrivals will be retained here. There is thus prospect of the stock of gold in bank being speedily carried over eighteen millions sterling. Considering the prolonged absence of any commercial demand for money at bank a reduction of the minimum rates of discount to 2½ per cent. may shortly be looked for.

The Bank of England refuses further discounts to discount brokers.

PARAGUAY AND BRAZIL.

The steamer Lyne reports the Brazillians as collecting a large naval and military force at Montevideo for the purpose of attacking Paraguay. They were only delaying the attack until the arrival of gun boats from England. The government party at Montevideo had prevailed against its opponents. A battle had been fought about eighty miles from the city, in which the government troops were victorious, and the commander-in-chief and chief officers of the opposition force were taken prisoners and shot.

FROM CHINA.

Intelligence from Canton to January 28th has been received. Canton remained tranquil, under the rule of the allies. Order had been completely maintained in the city. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in Canton river. No additional troops had yet arrived. Yeh, the Chinese chief, continued a close prisoner on board the Inflexible in Canton river.

FRANCE.

M. Boitelle had been appointed prefect of police, in place of M. Petre, resigned.

Further from California—Later from South America.

New York, March 29.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, has arrived with 600 passengers, brought down by the steamer Orizaba from San Francisco. She also brings two weeks later intelligence from South America. The U. S. steamers Merrimac and Saranac were at Valparaiso March 1st, to leave soon for Callao.

There has been a terrific norther experienced in the Chilian ports, and considerable damage done to the shipping.

From Peru it is stated Vivanco has taken Tacna without resistance. The frigate Apurimac was blockading Ishay. On the 7th instant a battle occurred at Arequipo, the final result of which was unknown, but Gen. Castilla had taken two outposts.

The American ships before reported as seized were still in the hands of the Peruvians.

From Venezuela it is reported that Cabello was captured by the revolutionists on the 6th, and on the following day 10,000 men marched on Caraccas, summoning Monagas to surrender the Presidency, which was refused. The city was then declared in a state of siege.—The revolution was general in the interior.

A Chilian paper says that Senor Astalurnaga will probably go as minister to the United States.

From Kansas and Utah.

St. Louis, March 29.—A dispatch from Fort Leavenworth, dated 26th inst., says the constitutional convention had adjourned from Minnesota to meet at Leavenworth on the 25th. General Lane resigned the presidency of the convention. It was supposed that the convention would be short, and that the Topeka constitution would be adopted with some modification. General Lane pledged himself to resign before he was elected president of the convention. The exterminists were becoming more moderate.

Six mountain men, from Camp Scott, have arrived here. They left January 26th, and encountered several severe snow storms. They think the Mormons could easily overcome Col. Johnson's command if they wished.

Later from Central America.

New York, March 27.—Correspondence by the Moses Taylor says that Santa Anna was on his way to Mexico, having left Carthagena on the 12th, for Havana, *en route*.

Gen. Paez had commenced a revolution in Venezuela, and was closely besieging President Monagas in his palace.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Bladen.

In accordance with previous notice a portion of the Democracy of Bladen county assembled in the Court House, in Elizabethtown, on Saturday the 20th of March.

On motion of George M. White, Esq., Dr. Heman H. Robinson was called to the Chair, and James Baker was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman, in a neat and appropriate manner, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon George M. White, Dr. William A. Bizzell and Col. John L. McMillan were appointed as such committee.

During the absence of the committee, John A. Richardson, Esq. was called upon, who readily responded in a speech of some length, warning the democratic party of the quicksands and dangers attending a departure from the ancient landmarks of their principles and faith, and urging upon them the present necessity, under surrounding circumstances, of a close adherence to the platform of principles, upon which the party have stood triumphant for a decade of years; and depicting from the vista of the future, a brilliant career for the Old North State, under the guidance and influence of democratic principles.

The committee, through their chairman, George M. White, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, It is proposed that a Democratic Convention be held in Charlotte, on the 15th of April proximo, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and the democracy of Bladen, ever alive to the interests of the State, desire to be represented therein. Therefore,

Resolved 1*st*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to the said Convention.

Resolved 2*d*, That we will support the nominee of the said Convention, whether our first choice or not, so he be able, faithful and true to the principles of the democratic creed.

Resolved 3*d*, That we see nothing to condemn and much to approve in the administration of our National and State Executives, and, whether Kansas be admitted into the Union or not, we cannot fail to admire the policy of Mr. Buchanan in relation thereto—our principles being the Union, the Constitution, and the State of North Carolina, one and three, a trio of excellencies.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to attend the Convention, viz:

John S. Willis, William N. Whitted, Charles Bryan, C. T. Davis, Isaac Wright, John Sikes, D. B. Melvin, James Hall, W. A. Melvin, L. D. Cain, John Downing, John Cain, James H. Meredith, Samuel Anders, Geo. W. Bannerman, Joseph Elwell, Calvin J. Dickson, —— Barnhill, Dr. D. B. Gillespie, Dr. Devane, H. B. Jones. John A. Wooten, John H. Clark, A. S. Kemp, W. D. McNeill, S. K. Wooten, John M. Kelley, John A. McDowell, James W. Lesesne, Colin Monroe.

On motion, the names of the Chairman and Sectary, were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretary; and on further motion, the meeting adjourned.

Dr. HEMAN H. ROBINSON, Ch'n.

James Baker, Sec'y.

Democratic Meeting in Richmond.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Richmond was held in the Courthouse at Rockingham, on Monday 15th inst. On motion Col. H. H. Harrington was called to the Chair, and Thos. C. Leak appointed Secretary.

In a few appropriate remarks the Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to be holden in Charlotte, on the 14th of April next.

A committee of five, consisting of Col. C. Malloy, B. B. McKenzie, P. M. Powell, J. D. Shaw and Col. W. L. Steele, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. They submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, It is proposed to hold a Convention of the Democratic party in the town of Charlotte, on the 14th of April next, and the friends of the present administration in the county of Richmond, believing that the interest of the South and the Union are safe only in the hands of the Democratic party, desire to be represented therein; therefore

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty-five delegates to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the administration of President Buchanan, believing that it has been and is still engaged in an earnest effort to secure the just rights of the people of all sections of the Union, by an adherence to its constitutional duties; that the history of the past demonstrates the fact that the South, at least, can rely on no other than the Democratic party and Democratic men for the maintenance of her equality and the preservation of her honor and her rights.

Resolved, That Gov. Bragg is entitled to the confidence of the people of the State, for the ability and justice which has marked his course as her Executive, and we trust higher honors yet await him at the hands of a grateful public.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the distribution of the public lands or the proceeds thereof among the States, particularly in the present condition of the federal treasury, and vastly more opposed to the reckless system of squandering the public domain which has sometimes been pursued; that if we were favorable to distribution we would not, at this time, allow that or any other similar question to cause us to falter in our support of an administration and a party which have proved themselves such valiant champions of our constitutional rights as a slaveholding people.

Resolved, That having confidence in the character of the body which will assemble at Charlotte, we are willing to abide its action, and will support its nominee without any regard to his locality or to any side issues designed to divide and distract.

Under the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following delegates:

M. A. Austin, J. F. Ledbetter, P. M. Powell, A. McFayden, D. B. Nickolson, W. E. Smith, W. B. Cole, W. C. Leak, W. L. Steele, J. D. Shaw, T. C. Leak, Jas. McIntosh, Noah Gibson, S. J. Gibson, Rev. Thos. Gibson, C. Malloy, Hugh McCall, R. N. Fairley, J. T. Roper, T. T. Covington, A. D. Morrison, M. Blue, B. B. McKenzie, Angus Blue, J. C. Brasley.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the N. C. Standard, with the request that the Carolinian, Wilmington Journal and other Democratic papers copy.

H. H. HARRINGTON, Ch'n.

Thos. C. Leak, Sec'y.

The Kansas Question—Movements of the two Wings of the Democratic Party—The Fort Ripley Reservation.

Washington, March 30.—Last night the committee of the democratic caucus held a meeting, for conference, at the capitol, to deliberate in regard to the Kansas question. The committee were equally divided, there being ten Lecomptonites and ten anti-Lecomptonites.—There was an interchange of views, but no conclusions were arrived at, and, as a consequence, no vote taken.

The anti-Lecompton democrats held a meeting in one of the committee rooms last night to hear the report of the committee on their part. They reported that nothing could be done. No propositions were made of any kind that could be accepted. They were authorized to present the Crittenden amendment, slightly modified, as a proposition, but it was unacceptable to the joint committee. Other propositions were treated in like manner. It is said, however, there was a good feeling among the anti-Lecomptonites and unity of purpose.

Mr. English, his friends claim, has been wronged by the imputations of the press on his good faith in tendering the *olive branch* to the other democrats; and it is further said that the anti-Lecompton democrats stand by the Crittenden amendment.

The House has been officially informed that the Secretary of War has annulled and set aside the sale of the Fort Ripley military reservation. The lands were sold at prices varying from one to twenty cents an acre.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Philip Barton Key, as district attorney; Wm. Selden, as marshal; Wm. Jones, as postmaster, and Wm. Flinn as navy agent—all for the District of Columbia; John Hogan, as postmaster at St. Louis, and Major McMicken, as consul at Acapulco.

The Mexican Revolution—From Nicaragua and St. Domingo.

New York, March 30.—The Tribune contradicts the report that Vidaurri's agent is negotiating a loan here, or enlisting volunteers for revolutionary purposes in Mexico.

Additional advices from Venezuela report that the government troops had been defeated in several actions, and that many desertions had occurred. The English and French ministers had sent for naval forces.

St. Domingo advices to the 14th state that Baez still held the capital.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.—The work on this road progresses rapidly, and should nothing happen, the cars will run through from Goldsboro' to this Harbor sometime in May.

We understand that Mr. Washington will make the connection at Goldsboro' in a week or two. The laying of the track on Gov. Morehead's contract was completed last week. Mr. Wood has yet about eight miles, which will complete the whole line.—*Beaufort Journal.*

From the North Carolina Standard.

Letter from Hon. John W. Ellis to Wm. F. Dancy, Esq.

Tawboro', March 21, 1858.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

Gentlemen: Calls having been made for the publication of the letter of the Hon. Jno. W. Ellis to Mr. W. F. Dancy, I take the liberty, in his absence from the State, to forward to you the original letter for a place in your columns.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
JNO. S. DANCY.

Newbern, Nov. 20th, 1857.

My Dear Sir: I am just in the receipt of your favor of the 2nd inst., advising me that my name is "spoken of, in connection with the position of Chief Executive of North Carolina," and asking my opinion upon several questions of a public nature, which you propound, with a view to their publication. I will most cheerfully and frankly answer your inquiries, upon those questions touching the general politics of the country, as I have no concealments of any political sentiments which I have at any period of my life entertained. And I comply with your request cordially, from the further fact that, our personal and political relations have been of the most intimate character, from our earliest manhood, and I am persuaded it will give you satisfaction to know that those sentiments are identical with those entertained by us both at the University of the State, when we imbibed the great principles of Democracy from the same high fountains. You must excuse me, however, in declining your request to have them published, for reasons, which I trust, will prove entirely satisfactory to yourself. At this time, the publication of such a letter from me, would look as though I designed to place my name before the people of the State, *as a candidate*, for the high office to which you refer—an office always to be *conferred* and never to be sought.

I know, on the other hand, that the people have a right to know the opinions of the public men of the country, upon all questions of general concern, and to call for them, whenever there is any suggestion that those opinions are different from those formerly held, or when new questions arise, upon which their opinions may not have been previously expressed. But, as yet, I have heard no intimation that I have abandoned any of those principles that have ever guided my political course, and of which recorded evidence may be found upon the Journals of our General Assembly, and the consistent support I have ever given the nominees of the Democratic party. Hence it is, that I conclude, in the absence of any necessity for publishing a letter, such a publication would be looked upon as an indelicate suggestion of my own name for the nomination to which you refer. I certainly consider myself complimented, by the mention of my name in connection with this high office, and would feel greatly honored by the nomination at the hands of the Democartic Convention; and would hold myself bound to render such service to the party as they might call upon me to perform, so far as my ability will admit; yet, at the same time, my own sense of propriety, and a due regard for the harmony of the party, disinclines me to being looked upon as a *candidate* for that honor

In your first quere, you ask; whether "in the event of a continued "squandering" of the public lands, by donations to Railroads and other corporations, will you (I) favor a measure distributing the lands themselves, or a portion of them, among all the States according to federal population?"

To answer this enquiry fully and satisfactorily, it will be necessary that I should express my views generally, though briefly, upon the vexed question of the public lands.

The question of land distribution has, from time to time, been presented to the people of this country under different garbs, each successive scheme being designedly made more attractive by its authors, that it might escape the defeat that attended its predecessor; yet, in them all, may be discovered the self same principle—the naked principle of distribution—a principle founded in the old federal idea of an assumption of the State debts by the general government, and a consolidation of all sovereign power in that government, thereby reducing the several States to mere servient dependencies upon it.

The first scheme, and perhaps the most practical of them all, if not the most seductive, was introduced into Congress by Mr. Clay, at the first session after the election of Gen. Harrison, and which was passed into a law. This law provided for the distribution of the monies in the public treasury, arising from the sale of the public lands, among the States.

At that same session, and immediately thereafter, the celebrated tariff law of 1842 was enacted; whereby the agricultural interests were more heavily taxed than at any previous time in the history of the country, and yet this was done under that clause of the Constitution which empowers Congress to "lay and collect duties and imposts" *for revenue purposes*.

These two laws were a part of the great Whig system of that day—the fruits of their victory of 1840. But they proved destructive of each other. The people could not appreciate the wisdom of distributing the public monies from the treasury among the States with one hand, and collecting it in from the people with the other, paying a heavy percentage, both for collecting and distributing, to those persons who performed this service. They were wholly unable to distinguish between that money in the treasury, which arose from a sale of the public lands—the property of the general government—and that which resulted from a tax upon imports. But they did see, and see clearly, that with a large number of the Northern members of Congress, this draining of the treasury by the distribution law, was a mere pretext for filling it up again, by force of a high tariff, which would furnish protection to their manufacturing interests. These laws never received the sanction of the people; they were both condemned in a most emphatic manner by the election of Mr. Polk, in 1844, over Mr. Clay, their author, and most distinguished advocate and champion. This was one of the most famous struggles of the Democratic party; a struggle, Sir, in which you and I labored side by side, and in which your own noble County achieved honors never to be forgotten; a struggle that resulted in a signal victory, whose fruits were manifested in a repeal of the obnoxious laws referred to, and a bringing back of the Government to the original position assigned her by the Constitution of the country, and in which she had been maintained by the immortal labors of the Republican party under the lead of Mr. Jefferson, against the machinations of the Federalists, and where she must ever be preserved, if preserved she will be, by Democratic principles and Democratic men.

Such is briefly the history and fate of the first measure of distribution. The next is known to the public under the name of Bennett's Land Bill, which was more dangerous than its predecessor, inasmuch as it was less scrupulous, and addressed itself to the most sordid passions, by promising large bounties to individuals, and contemplated nothing less, in fact, than the cession of a great corruption fund, to be used at discretion by a dangerous class of politicians in the northern and northwestern states of the Union, that have since made themselves notorious by organizing the black republican party, and making war upon the property and institutions of the South. The details of this bill are too recently known to the country to need repetition. This measure was also defeated, this time, by a vote in Congress, when the Democratic party had a majority; and again, though some individual members were unfortunately led astray, it was defeated by the opposition of the Democratic party.

The advocates of the doctrine of distribution were in no wise quieted by this second defeat, but they have already matured another scheme, which proposes a distribution of the lands themselves among the several States, according to federal population. They propose to make this distribution by issuing land scrip to the several States, with the power to sell, but not to locate. This measure is sustained by many specious arguments; such as that the public lands are now being squandered in donations to the new States, for various purposes, and unless the older States receive their share soon, the whole will be dissipated and lost to them hereafter.

Although this scheme differs in form from the other two, in principle it is the same, and if reduced to practice, would be attended with evils greater perhaps than would have resulted from the success of either of the others.

It is still the same proposition to dispose of the public treasure by partition among the States,—such a partition, too, as would not greatly benefit the States themselves.—We will suppose, for instance, that two hundred millions of acres of land were partitioned in this way among the thirty-one States of the Union. Not being empowered to locate their land warrants, they must necessarily put them in market for sale; presenting the spectacle of thirty-one proprietors, in eager competition to sell at the same time. This competition would inevitably reduce the price to a mere nominal sum, and thus, in a very short time, this immense property would be found in the hands of stock jobbers and brokers in Wall street and elsewhere. In every State, there would be those eager to buy at low rates, and of course they would urge the States to throw large quantities upon the market to enable them to do so. A scene of corruption would in this way be exhibited to the public view, such as has never before been witnessed in this country, and one disreputable to our legislation and dangerous to the integrity of our institutions. At present, there being but one proprietor of these lands, a moderate price can be fixed by law, (as is the case,) and sales effected as rapidly as the legitimate demands of actual settlers require; but in the hands of thirty-one different proprietors, no such uniform price could be fixed upon them. In fine, I regard this scheme as a delusive one, and within itself wholly impracticable.

Your question would imply, that unless the public lands are partitioned among the States, they will be "squandered" by Congress, in donations to Railroad, &c. Now it is to be observed, that this word "squandered," used with reference to the public lands, has become a prominent one in the vocabulary of the opponents of the Democratic party. This, sir, is the argument, and an artful one it is, by which their scheme is sustained. I will not admit that the land question does now, or ever will present any such alternative. It is the duty of Congress to see that this public treasure is not squandered, but applied to the legitimate uses of the government, and I have an abiding confidence that it will do so, as long as the Democratic party have the ascendency in that body. I utterly deny the charge, so often made by our opponents, that these lands are being squandered by Congress, and rest myself upon the public documents, touching this subject. It may be, that some imprudent donations of the public lands have been made; indeed it would be remarkable were it otherwise, so imperfect is human effort, however well directed; but in the main they have been well protected, and judiciously applied to the relief of the public treasury. The revidcorded ences of sales and donations by way of bounties for meritorious military services, amply establish this fact. Witness, sir, the many millions of money arising from this source that have already been paid into the treasury, relieving the people from taxation just to that extent. I would also direct your attention to the many millions of acres that the have been given to the soldier sserving in the Mexican war, the last war with great Britain, and to the survivors of that evermemorable contest that resulted in our national independence. Such are the noble and patriotic purposes to which this inestimable treasure has been applied; and it is fit that it should remain where it is, a sacred fund, to which recourse may be had should the country again be placed in a situation to require a similar application of it.

It is claimed by the advocates of distribution, that each State is entitled to receive its share of the public lands.—Strictly speaking, they are not, as States, entitled in law or equity to any such share, at least in a large portion of them. A part of this land was voluntarily ceded to the general government by the States of North Carolina and Virginia, for the use of that government. This part of the public domain was originally the exclusive property of these two States, wrested by them from the hands of the early savage occupants, upon many a hard fought field, at an immense expenditure of the blood and treasure of their citizens; and if now, the general government surrenders her claim to it, then this portion, at least, should result back exclusively to the States that granted it. The other States have no rightful claim whatever to it, and therefore, cannot ask to share it with North Carolina and Virginia. But States capable of so great a generosity, will be the last to ask a return of their gift; on the contrary, they will ever be found among the first in urging that it be held for the uses of the general government, in pursuance of the patriotic intentions of our ancestors who gave it.

From the foregoing observations, you will perceive that I am opposed to any scheme of distribution that may be presented. There exist not now, nor do I apprehend any circumstances, that will justify any such measure.

I regard the very objects of the advocates of such measures as an invasion of the great principles of our federation, and an attack upon the public virtue and integrity. They are nothing less, Sir, than a reward offered for the votes of the people, a consideration, in money, for their suffrages.—I dare say, that hopes of winning the popular favor, and consequent promotion and advancement for party friends, is the great secret moving influence that actuates a majority of the advocates of such measures. God grant that the people of this country may have a timely forewarning of the unholy attack, thus made upon their political virtue, and the sordid motives that govern it; for when seen, it will certainly be indignantly repelled, to the confussion and disaster of those politicians who make it.

I look upon all such measures as inimical to the sovereignty of the States, and destructive of our political system.—In policy I regard them as unwise, and leading to public extravagance and corruption.

Your second querry asks, "is the course of Gov. Walder in Kansas approved by you, (me) or the contrary, and if so, how is the wrong to be remedied?"

I have no hesitation in saying that I unqualifiedly condemn the course of Gov. Walker in Kansas, from the beginning to the end; from the time that he first declared upon his going into the territory, that "Kansas was destined to become a non-slaveholding State," down to his last crowning act of treachery and tyranny, wherein he grasped dictatorial authority—unexampled in this country—and usurped the powers of the legistative body. Acts bringing reproach upon our republic and worthy of the despot who now controls the destinies of the French people. In modern civilized governments, no other parallel can be found to the conduct of this unworthy public functionary. As a rebuke for such conduct, unequal though it be to its deserts, yet perhaps the only remedy that is left us. I trust that the Senate which will assemble in a few days, will reject the nomination of Gov. Walker, should the President think proper to send it to them, which I do not believe he will do. By the one or the other, he ought to be removed from his present position.

These are the only questions you ask, touching the general politics of the country. The others are merely questions of domestic policy in our own State; some of them in my opinion of too exclusively a local character to enter into a general canvass of the State, others simply questions of expediency, that may or may not be adopted, according to circumstances as they may exist at the time when they shall be proposed. I propose a more general answer to them, which indeed is the only mode in which they can be satisfactorily answered, since they are considerations of policy merely, which ought to be controlled by general principles.

Upon this subject, I would refer you to the usages of the party, and the course adopted at preceding Conventions.

Heretofore, our party has had but little difficulty

DOES YOUR MOTHER KNOW YOU'RE OUT?—A young lady once had a beau. One evening, said beau was anxious to enjoy some private conversation with his charmer, but there being two children in the room, somewhat marred his wishes. The gentleman looked to see them sent to bed, but he was disappointed. The youngest child, a boy of three years old, slept with the young lady, and had no idea of retiring without his bed-fellow.

Stretching his chubby length upon the carpet, the "youngest" watched the twain with resolutely wide-awake eyes until the bell struck for nine, when patience becoming exhausted, he raised his little head and said:—

"*Nine o'clock is bed-time. Don't you think your mother wants you now?*"

This was one of the tallest hints the young gentleman ever received in a civil kind of way, and the mingling of embarrassment, and vexation, and mirth produced by it, was funny in the extreme.

"Sonny" was sent to bed every night after that solus, and much to the relief of the visitor.

NEVER FORGOTTEN.—A rich landlord of England once cruelly oppressed a poor widow. Her son, a little boy of eight years, saw it. He afterwards became a painter, and painted a life-likeness of the scene. Years afterwards he placed it where the man saw it. He turned pale, trembled in every joint, and offered any sum to purchase it, that he might put it out of sight. Thus, there is an invisible painter, drawing on the canvass of the soul a life-likeness reflecting correctly all the passions and actions of our spiritual history on earth. Eternity will reveal them to every man. We must meet our earth life again.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

NO REMEDIAL AGENT WAS EVER INTRODUCED that has proved so uniformly successful as this for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scrofula, rheumatism, stubborn ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, erysipelas, pimples, biles, mercurial diseases, cutaneous eruptions, liver complaint, bronchitis, consumption, female complaints, loss of appetite, general debility. It will speedily remove the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. April 2, 1858—31-1t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31-tf W. T. J. VANN.

☞ ANOTHER PITTSBURGHER testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.

Mr. Jacob White, Third street, below Market, says:

"For a year past I have been afflicted very seriously with Dyspepsia, so much so, that my stomach refused to retain anything; I have tried almost every remedy, and the regimen of several physicians, but without alleviation, until I began the use of *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters*, and have now found relief almost amounting to a cure. I found it efficacious in removing the extreme debility occasioned by this disease, and generally as a tonic it has few equals and no superior."

See advertisement. [March 20.—173&31-1w.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO US BY NOTE OR ACcount, are particularly requested to call and settle immediately, as it is necessary for us to collect and close our accounts to January 1st, 1858.

March 24.—168&30-1m. A. MACLEAN & CO.

Herald copy 1m.

☞ CASH PAID FOR LAND WARRANTS AT

Feb. 6.—129&24-2m. BALDWIN'S.

☞ PROF. DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—Take it to the cottage of the lowly, and relieve the pains of accident or disease; take it to the mansions of the rich to sooth the suffering that neither station nor wealth can mittigate; take it everywhere through the wide world, and say if my "ELECTRIC OIL" is not on its benign mission, healing, soothing, and relieving, as has not been done since the day the Good Samaritan anointed the weary pilgrim.

The deaf shall hear, the trembling limb be strong,
And groans and anguish mellow into song.

Prof. C. DEGRATH, Philadelphia.

☞ This Oil may be relied on for deafness.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. O. Bradley and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by merchants generally.

April 1—175&31-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

DIED.

In this town, on Sunday morning, ROWENA S. BROWN, aged 29 years, wife of Asa A. Brown, daughter of the late Milton Cushing, of Putnam, Muskingum county, Ohio, and great-grand-daughter of General Rufus Putnam, of the Revolutionary Army.

In this town, on the 28th March, 1858, MOLSEY MINERVA, in the 13th year of her age, eldest daughter of John B. and Penelopy King.

In New Hanover county, N. C., at her mother's residence, on the 30th of January last, Miss A. J. CREWS, in the 54th year of her age. She has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for 30 years.

In an attempt to describe the sense of dissolution now so keenly felt among her friends, of which she was the charm, the pen of friendship would falter. The sense of the loss felt by the community in which she dwelt, and of which she was an ornament, or by the church of which she was an humble, devoted and useful member, could not be adequately set forth. With manners characterized by winning ease and gentle, lady-like dignity, with a hospitality always generous, and a friendship which was cordial; and above all, with piety which was ardent and self-denying, she did not fail to command the admiration and esteem of all who knew her worth. Her illness, which was painful and protracted, she bore with Christian fortitude and patience.

"Asleep in Jesus! far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be,
But thine is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wakes to weep." COM.

MASONIC NOTICE.

The funeral of Brother CHARLES W. NIXON, will take place at the residence of his brother B. F. Nixon, on Sunday, 11th April next.

All Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to attend.

Wilmington, N. C., March 22d, 1858 166-2t—30-1t

JUST PUBLISHED!

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS!!

THE NEGRO LABOR QUESTION;

BY A NEW YORK MERCHANT.

For sale by D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

April 2, 1858 31-1t

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LAND AND SLAVES.

BY VIRTUE OF CERTAIN DECREES OF THE COURT of Equity, held for the County of Duplin, on the 4th Monday in March, 1858, on Thursday the 13th day of May, at the Court House in Kenansville, I will expose to sale by public auction, the following lots and parcels of land in the County of Duplin, viz: The tract of land now in the occupancy of John B. Hussey, known as the Tim. Murphy or Pocosin land, containing about 130 acres; the tract of land known as the Sam. Houston land, containing about —— acres; the lot in Kenansville on which J. B. Hussey resides, containing nine acres; the lot in Kenansville known as the Abernathy lot, containing two acres; the lot in Kenansville known as the Sullivan Hotel lot, and also the lot adjoining the lot last referred to, and including the Stores or Offices and Stables, belonging to the heirs of the late Hampton Sullivan. Also, 36 valuable Slaves.

The Lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, and the Slaves on a credit of six months, and the purchasers will be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. & M. E.

April 2. 31—ts

THE CERTIFICATE OF DANIEL BOURDEAUX, DEC'D., for five shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost or mislaid, I hereby give notive to the Board of Directors of said Company, that I shall apply for a renewal of the same.

A. M. LAMB, Executor.

April 2d, 1858 31-6t*

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES.

WILMINGTON, N. Cl

☞ Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858 31-1y*

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ONE LOT, with two small DWELLING HOUSES on the same, and one VACANT LOT, situated in the Southeastern part of the town of Wilmington. For particulars, apply to

April 2d.—31-3m. J. B. KENNEDY.

B. F. GRADY,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL RECEIVE CLAIMS FOR COLLECTION IN THIS and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to the collection and remittance of claims placed in his hands by *Northern Merchants.*

Stocks, Bonds, Notes, &c., bought and sold on Commission.

Highest cash prices paid for *Land Warrants.*

Business transactions *strictly confidential* when required.

☞ Refers to the citizens generally of this town, and to Messrs. A. T. Bruce & Co., and Messrs. Furman, Davis & Co., *New York.*

Office up stairs over the Store of Messrs. Murray & Peacock, North Water Street.

Feb. 18th, 1858 139-tf—25-tf

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

THIS DEPARTMENT OF OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE, and unsurpassed in style and cheapness of price by any other stock in the city. HEDRICK & RYAN.

March 29th

CANDLES.

125 BOXES ADAMANTINE AND SPERM, in store and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

March 30, 1858.

CRACKERS.

25 BBLS. SUGAR, SODA AND BUTTER, just received and for sale by ZENO H. GREENE.

March 30, 1858

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorder of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as

Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,
Loss of appetite,
Wasting of the strength,
Flatulence, with frequent belching of wind,
Vitiated taste,
Constipation and uneasiness of the bowels,
Bilious Vomiting,
Burning sensation at the pit of the stomach,
Liver Complaint,
Oppression after eating,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Pain in the pit of the stomach, or towards the right side,
Sallowness of complexion,
Depression of spirits and irritability of temper, &c.,

Have in many cases defied the skill, heretofore, of the best medical practitioners in the world, and many cases have been abandoned as incurable.

Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, after studying closely the practice of Drs. Abernethy and J. Johnson, England and observing the nature of the disease in all its stages, during a sojourn in the Southern and western portion of the United States, where it prevails to a greater extent than elsewhere, procured from South America, certain roots and herbs, from which he prepared an "Elixir;" which, after eighteen years' use in private practice, has proved itself more efficacious in the cure of Dyspepsy, than any medicine that has ever been prepared in any age or any clime, for the same purpose.

Having submitted it, with an explanation of its components to a number of Physicians of Philadelphia, among whom were the late Drs. Joseph Hartshorne, and J. C. Morton, it has received their entire approval, and many of the Medical Faculty are now not only prescribing it for their patients, but are using it themselves personally, and in their families. As a tonic, it is unequalled, and its properties are of so invigorating a nature, that it is given with perfect safety and success to the most tender infants.

The "Elixir" is very gradual, but certain in its action upon the organs of digestion, the increased secretions of the liver, pancreas and mucous membrane of the stomach, and requires that only one dose be taken in twenty-four hours; for confirmed Dyspepsy can only be cured by *gradually* restoring the organs of digestion to a healthy state. The great success met with in curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsy, accompanied sometimes with a high grade of hypochondriasis, has established the most unbounded confidence in the curative properties of this "Elixir," in corroboration of which read the following testimonials.

ATTESTATION.—We, having used Williams' "Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir," with the most perfect satisfaction and success, take great pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Dyspepsy, as we are fully convinced of its most estimable qualities, in restoring the digestive powers, removing all pains and uneasiness, and imparting a healthy tone to the stomach:—

John R. Penrose, 34 South Wharves; Casper Morris, Tacony; Thomas Allibone, President of Bank of Pennsylvania; Abner Elmes, Market street above Sixth; Edward H. Rowley, No. 14 North Wharves; Michael Dunn, Superintendent Merchants' Exchange; Hannah Stiles, Frankford Road; Hannah Webb, 28 Filbert street; H. N. Sperry, 12 Edward street; Lawrence Newbold, No 396 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Wm. Yard, 6 City Row; Rudolph L'Arni, 267 Broadway; H. N. Winans, 94 Water street, New York.

The list of names could be extended to almost any length, but the foregoing is deemed sufficient.

Testimoney of H. N. Sperry, who was abandoned as INCURABLE AND GIVEN UP TO DIE.

DR. J. WILLIAMS—*Dear Sir*:—For fifteen years previous to 1854, I suffered so much from Dyspepsy, that I became completely prostrated, both in mind and body, and at length became so weakened I could not attend to my business, and was sinking into a decline, and it was believed I never could recover; the best medical aid was procured for me, and every means resorted to without any relief, till I was advised to use your "Elixir," and from the time I began taking it I gradually improved till I was completely restored to health. The dreadful sufferings I endured from Dyspepsy I cannot describe; but I am confident that without the use of your "Elixir," I should be in my grave. I assert that I solemnly believe your "Elixir" has saved me from an early death. I continue now in the enjoyment of most excellent health. H. N. SPERRY,

June 6th, 1857 No. 1104 N. Third street, Philadelphia.

We, the undersigned, have known Mr. H. N. Sperry for several years, and take pleasure in stating that his assertion can be perfectly relied on, and that we ourselves know that he has been wonderfully restored to health from the brink of the grave; and we believe, as he asserts, solely by the use of Dr. Williams' "Elixir."

THOMAS J. CHANDLER, No. 143 Phœnix street.
JOHN ERRET, Race street above Second.

Personally appeared before me, (one of the Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia,) H. N. Sperry, who being duly affirmed, doth depose and say, that the facts set forth in the above certificate are true in every particular.

Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of June, 1857.

FREDERICK REEL, Alderman.

The "Elixir" is sold in bottles, at $1 00 each, or 6 bottles for $5 00. Also Dr. Williams' "Cinchomara," for the positive cure of Ague, Chill and Fever, &c. Proprietor,

JAMES WILLIAMS, M. D., *Chemist and Parmaceutist,*
No. 4 South SEVENTH street, Philadelphia.

March, 10th, 1858 156-2taw—29-1y

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 25—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Schr Elizabeth Eleanor, Parker, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with hay.

Schr Aid, English, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with guano.

Schr George Luff, Lines, from New York, to Harriss & Howell.

Schr B Flanner, Applegit, 69 hours from New York, to J H Flanner; with mdze.

Schr Albion, Hall, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores and pea nuts.

Schr. C B Glover, Pigott, from Swansboro', to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

26—Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with pea nuts.

Schr. Lavinia, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to Rankin & Martin; with bacon and cotton.

March 26—Schr. Volant, Russell, from Swansboro', to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Black River, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to D. A. Lamont.

Brig Maria, Collins, from Nevis, W. I., to Harriss & Howell.

Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

March 27—Schr. J. H. Flanner, Thompson, from Boston, to Harriss & Howell; with ice.

28—Schr. Sea Ranger, Baldwin, from Cardenas, to Master; with molasses to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.

29—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

March 29—Schr. Kate, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall.

30—Schr. J. Ireland, Steelman, from Newport, R. I., to Keith & Flanner.

Schr. O. H. Tolley, Navy, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

March 30—Schr Wave, Davis, from Hyde county, to W H McRary & Co.; with corn.

Schr Iowa, Payne, from Hyde county, to W H McRary & Co.; with corn.

Schr Magnolia, Nickerson, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Schr H P Stoney, Mills, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Brig Matilda, Richardson, from New York, to Peirce & Dudley.

Schr. Hill Carter, Fisk, from Boston, to Willard & Curtis.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Tucker, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Anna E. Glover, Robinson, 5 days from Boston, to G W Davis; with ice, &c.

Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

31—Schr. Ned, Henderson, from New York, to Harriss & Howell.

Clipper Schr John, Burton, from New York, to Harriss & Howell.

Schr G M Smith, Smith, from New York, to A D Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr Wm A Ellis, Nichols, from Philadelphia, to A D Cazaux; with coal.

U S M Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

March 31—Steamer Jas. R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

April 1—Schr. Wm. L. Springs, Corson, 50 hours from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

CLEARED.

March 26—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T C & B G Worth.

27—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Schr Smithsonian, VanBrunt, for New York, by A D Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

29—Schr. Emily, Griffin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores &c.

Schr. Exchange, Burch, for Baltimore, by Russel & Bro.; with naval stores.

March 29—Steamer Black River, Dicksey, for Fayetteville, by D. A. Lamont.

30—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. James A. Bayard, Pomeroy, for Newport, R. I., by J. C. Smith & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. John Price, Rogers, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Volant, Russell, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

31—Schr. Agnes McLean, Dennis, for Tar Landing, by Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Sweetland, for Portsmouth, N. H., by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with lumber.

Schr. George Luff, Lines, for New York, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores.

Brig Webster Kelly, Heagan, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Brig Jos. Albion, Fifield, for Matanzas, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber, &c.

Schr. P. A. Sanders, Ireland, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

April 1—Schr. Worth, Stone, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Sun, Rush, for Fayetteville, by A. McRimmon.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

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THE GOLDEN PRIZE
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The New York weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter: and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $500 00 IN GOLD WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00, and 1 gift.
One copy for two years	3 50, and 2 gifts.
One copy for three years	5 00, and 3 gifts.
One copy for five years	8 00, and 5 gifts.

AND TO CLUBS

Three copies one year	$5 00, and 3 gifts.
Five copies one year	8 00, and 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year	15 00, and 10 gifts.
Twenty-one copies one year	30 00, and 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—

2	Packages of Gold, containing	$500 00, each.
5	do. do. do.	200 00, each.
10	do. do. do.	100 00, each.
10	Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00, each.
20	Gold Watches	75 00, each.
50	do.	60 00, each.
100	do.	50 00, each.
300	Ladies Gold Watches	35 00, each.
200	Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00, each.
300	Silver Watches	$10 00 to 25 00, each.
1,000	Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 00, each.

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 00 each.

Immediately on recept of the subscription money, the subscribers name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded, within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications should be addressed to

BECKET & CO.,
48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, New York.

☞ Specimen copies sent free. Agents wanted.

Feb. 26th, 1858 26-1y-1am

COFFEE.

75 BAGS PRIME QUALITY RIO COFFEE, just in store. For sale by STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

March 30

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY,
CONWAYBORO', S. C.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE Schooner Ellen Randall, will please render same to

D. A. LAMONT.

March 31st, 1858 174-4t—31-1t

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF the public to our new stock of Spring Goods.

March 29th HEDRICK & RYAN.

DON'T FORGET,

THAT THE "YOKE SEAM SHIRTS"—new style—best quality, are at BALDWIN'S.

April 1

SPRING OVER SACKS.

EVERY GENTLEMAN SHOULD HAVE ONE, and buy it at BALDWIN'S.

April 1

SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

AT BALDWIN'S.

April 1

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.00	@	25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs.	7 00	@	8 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 75
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	24	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	10½	@	10¾
strict mid'g	00	@	11
good mid'g	00	@	11¼
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.	8	@	9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel	00	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9¼
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	13	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@	14 00
do. No. 3	9 50	@	10 00
Herrings, East	2 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	5 75
Superfine	0 00	@	5 50
Fine	5 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	4 75
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lbs.			3½
1 ton and under 5, per ton,			60 00
5 tons and over,			58 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.			1 50
Per ton			10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	00	@	64
Oats	38	@	40
Pease, Cow	1 15	@	1 25
Do. B. Eye	1 20	@	1 25
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 00
do. white	0 00	@	1 15
Rice, rough	85	@	87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.			3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	85	@	95
N. River	70	@	80
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton 90	00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	0 00
do. in store	0 00	@	1 10
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards, rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	25	@	27
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans	34	@	38
LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey	28	@	30
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	80
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	2 70
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 70
Hard	0 00	@	1 60
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1,	1 75	@	4 25
do. No. 2,	1 25	@	1 50
do. No. 3,	1 05	@	1 10
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	43½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4½ @ 4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	75	@	1 05
POTATOES, Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	1 00
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 25
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	14	@	14½
Middlings	12½	@	13
Shoulders	12	@	12½
Hog round	13	@	13½
Western Bacon, Middlings	11½	@	11¾
Shoulders	9	@	9½
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do.	11½	@	12
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11	@	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	19 00	@	20 00
Clear do	00 00	@	20 00
Family do	00 00	@	18 00
Butt	17 00	@	17 50
Prime	00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY, Chickens, live	15	@	25
do. dead	25	@	30
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@	15
SHEEP, ℔ head, Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT, Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	70	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7½	@	9
New Orleans	6¾	@	8¾
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9½	@	10
Granulated	10¾	@	11½
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M., Contract	4 50	@	5 50
Common	2 00	@	2 25
STAVES, ℔ M., W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g.	8 50	@	12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M., Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	7 50
do. inferior to ordinary	4 00	@	6 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb., Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine	00	50 @ 55
Flour

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The New Commission.

It will be seen by the notice of His Honor the Mayor that a new commission has been appointed to examine and report upon the works at the mouth of Cape Fear River. The names of the gentlemen composing that commission afford a sufficient guarantee for its ability, and their high character will impart to any report they may submit, very great weight and authority. Professor Bache, Gov. Stevens, and Lieutenants Maffit and Whiting have been previously more or less connected with the work. Captains Franklin and Humphreys occupy positions in the front rank of their respective corps. We feel assured of justice at the hands of this distinguished commission. We could not ask more and know that we will not receive less.

The lively interest that our Representative, Hon. Warren Winslow, has taken in obtaining the appointment of this Commission, is within our personal knowledge, and it is only right that due credit should be awarded to him for his zealous and successful exertions.

We feel it our duty to add, that we have always found our whole delegation from this State, both in the Senate and House of Representotives, ready to co-operate for the promotion of this work, without distinction of party or prejudice of locality. For the new members, Mr. Scales, Democrat, and Mr. Gilmer, American, we cannot speak from personal knowledge, but we entertain no doubt of their readiness to assist most cheerfully.

Daily Journal, 26th inst.

The Fayetteville and Western Railroad.

We must think the Fayetteville *Observer* misconceives our position and feelings towards this work. At least we should judge from the tone of some remarks in that paper of the 25th inst., that it regards us as unfriendly to it. We are not so. We have said, time and again that were we in the Legislature of North Carolina, that road should have our vote and voice in favor of rendering it all fair and needful aid. We say so again. Were we to occupy a place in the next General Assembly we should go for extending aid to that work. We trust that aid will be extended to it. We really and truly looked in the report of the President and Directors for information and in no captious spirit, nor with any desire to discredit the condition of the Company. We wish that the condition of the Company was everything that its warmest friends could wish. The *Observer* says the most important part of the report of the President and Directors is that which shows that *the work ought to be done.* Now, really we had no idea that any difference of opinion existed upon that point. We confess that no doubts exist in our minds upon that point. We assigned no improper motive for the neglect of the Fayetteville papers to state the amount of work done, etc., but we wanted the information and not finding it, said so. We now give the more detailed statement furnished by the *Observer* in answer to our remarks:

"For the satisfaction of the Journal, however, and to correct a probable impression among its readers of something being hid, we may state,—as we have heretofore stated from time to time, and as was stated in that portion of the report referred to in the "item in brackets"—that the length of road is 43 miles; 25 miles are under contract, 12 ready for the iron and 13 nearly so; the iron for 12 miles has been purchased, a locomotive has been contracted for, and iron and locomotive will soon be on the track; the capital of the company is $359,764 11, sufficient for the work done, the work contracted for, the iron bought, and the locomotive ordered; as per contracts executed and in progress, and estimates for the remainder, the road will cost $614,436 56; to complete the road therefore $254,672 45 will be required: That amount, and that necessary for rolling stock, &c., say ($100,000) the Company will probably obtain by the sale of 8 per cent. bonds secured by mortgage of its whole property; worth, iron, rolling stock and all, $714,436 56. These bonds will come into market with better security than is usual in such cases; for few rail roads have gone into operation with one-half their cost subscribed and paid."

The Passage of Kansas through the Senate.

We published last week the Kansas bill as it passed the Senate, with the vote thereon. We have since looked over it more carefully, and cannot find anything so far objectionable as to render it unacceptable to Southern members of the House. One feature of the bill we particularly like—it does not recognise the preamble, whereby Kansas agrees to waive all power of taxation over the lands or other property of the United States, on condition that certain extravagrant grants of lands shall be made for railroads dictated by the Lecompton Convention. Kansas is put on the same footing in this respect with the other land States.

Congress declares that its action in admitting Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution has nothing to do with the right of the people of that State to alter or amend their constitution, Congress hereby disclaiming any authority to intervene or declare the construction of the constitution of any State, except to see that it be Republican in form, and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

This whole explanatory portion might very well have been omitted. We should have preferred its omission, but then, we cannot see that it will do any harm, and it may facilitate the passage of the bill, which, *per se* can make no practical difference, except as a precedent, and as relieving the legislation of the country of a load which has clogged its wheels for months past. We are therefore glad that the Senate is relieved of Kansas, and shall rejoice when the news reaches us that the House "is enjoying the same blessing."

DEATH OF L. B. HARDIN, Esq.—A Washington City correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, under date of 25th inst., says, "Lauriston B. Hardin, Esq., for the last 27 years one of the prominent and most efficient clerks of the Navy Department, expired quite suddenly last evening at his lodgings, on G street. This worthy gentleman was yesterday at his post, apparently in good health. During the last evening he visited some friends, returned home and was about retiring when he was attacked with, probably, disease of the heart, which proved fatal in a few minutes."

Mr. Hardin hailed from North Carolina, and although a resident of Washington City for so many years, always retained his North Carolina affinities.

Mr. Hardin, from his long connection with the Navy Department—the confidence reposed in his judgment and integrity by Secretary after Secretary, his intimate acquaintance with the *personnel* of the Navy, enjoyed an influence and position in that Department hardly second to that of the head, *pro tem.* It will be hard to supply his place—next to impossible to fill it.

☞ Most of our citizens are aware that a suit has been pending some considerable time between Dr. Cowper, of Hertford county, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company. It arose in this way. Some three or four years since, a military company from Norfolk paid a visit to Wilmington. Dr. Cowper accompanied them. It would appear that a train ran against the rear of that in which Dr. Cowper was, while the latter train was stationary at Teachey's Depot, and Dr. Cowper, who was on the platform had his heel pretty severely injured. He instituted suit against the Company, laying his damages at $25,000. After many delays and postponements the case finally came to trial at the term of the Superior Court for Hertford county, held this week, and the jury gave Dr. Cowper $1,000.

COAL FREIGHT.—The following table of freights, from the depot of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Company, at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, to different points, may not be without interest. It may form a basis from which at least approximate estimates may be made of the probable rates of freight from this port for similar distances. This is always an element in all coal calculations, looking to the completion of water or railroad communication with the Deep River mines:

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Coal Depot—Port Richmond, March 26, 1858.

Freights to		*Freights to*	
Salem, Mass.	$1 60	Washington, D. C.,	$1 00
Richmond, Va.	1 25	Marblehead, Mass.	1 70
Georgetown, D. C.	1 10	New Bedford, Mass.	1 15
Newburyport, Mass.	1 75	Boston, Mass.	1 40
Pensacola, Fla.	3 00	Hunter's Point, N. Y.	1 00
Quincy, Mass.	1 85	New York city	1 00
Providence, R. I.	1 20		

We may as well state that the average size of the vessels engaged in the Philadelphia coal trade is not greater if as great as that of the vessels running between Wilmington and the Northern ports.

We give also, as somewhat bearing upon the coal question, the following report of the Philadelphia coal market on Friday last, the 26th inst.:

	Per Ton.
Schuylkill. Red Ash, by the cargo	$3 80
" White Ash "	3 70
" by retail	4 75
Lehigh, by the cargo, lump	4 25
" " prepared	4 00
" by retail	4 75
Broad Top, in cars, at West Philadelphia Penna. R. R. Depot	4 40
" by retail, lump	5 75
" " fine	5 50

☞ Directly overhead the sky is a clear, mild blue—not the hard metallic firmament of later summer. Away on the dim horizon lingers a soft grayish haze, half vapor and half incense, hiding the nakedness of the leafless trees, and lending a dreamy charm even to desolation.—The dust from the passage of horses or vehicles scarcely rises at all, and no breeze blows to float it off. There is a mellow tone in the air, in the sky, on the earth and on the waters, that reminds us of the "gentle Indian Summer time;" while a bud bursting upon an early tree, the note of a pairing bird, a general revival of life, adds expectancy to pleasure, and gives to Spring all that nameless advantage over an Autumn that youth possesses over age.

These are but the impressions gathered as we sit on our uncasy chair, in our little dark room, with machinery above and below, and politics all around us. Still we can go to the door and look across the calm river, away into the dim woods, and eastward our thoughts if not our visions go far away beyond court-house and jail to watch the ocean heaving restlessly as though it held a human heart in its broad bosom.

We would gladly throw care to the dogs, (who prefer beef bones) and get away—anywhere almost, from the toil and struggle of life—away where we might dream if we chose, or think if we chose, or better still, do nothing—be gloriously lazy and triumphantly idle—where our fancies might be our own and as extravagant as we pleased, without having the restraint of print before our eyes.

Well, it isn't so, and there is no use in maundering any more about. We must get to press.

☞ In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, an agreement seems to have been made, in accordance with which no action is to be taken on the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas before Thursday of this week. Mr. Stephens of Georgia, gave notice, that on that day he should move to take up the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas. In the meantime, the House will discuss it in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Stephens' motion will be to take it out of committee; then he proposes to ask for the previous question, under the pressure of which a final vote will be obtained on the passage or rejection of the bill.

INQUEST.—On last Monday night the train on the Manchester Road, going West, struck a man who was partly on the track, some distance from town, breaking his arm and collar-bone. The man, whose name was John A. Potter, died subsequently, and Coroner R. J. Jones held an inquest over the body. The jury returned a verdict, "That he came to his death from delirium tremens, aggravated by a fracture of the forearm and collar-bone, received from a collision with a locomotive on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, on Monday night last."

☞ The committee appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, to examine the Cape Fear River and Bar, with a view to further improvement, arrived here yesterday and this morning, and, with a number of our citizens, proceeded (to-day) to the execution of the duties assigned them. The commission consists of Prof. A. D. Bache, J. J. Stephens, J. N. Maffitt, A. A. Humphreys, W. B. Franklin and W. H. C. Whiting.

THE SOUTH-SIDE DEMOCRAT.—Have we yet stated that this capital Democratic paper, published in Petersburg, Va., and now under control of Samuel B. Paul, Esq., has made its appearance in a new dress, which becomes it mightily? It has, though, and we are glad to see it.

☞ North Carolina six per cent. bonds were quoted at 893 in New York on the 25th inst.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—The steamship Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, has arrived with dates to the 21st inst. Her dates from the capital are to the 16th. It is very difficult to get reliable information of the events transpiring. Several battles have been fought in which the Zuloago party claim to have achieved victories, but they do not amount to much.

Gen. Parodi had retreated before Ozzolo.

Pronunciamentos were still the order of the day, but the government appears to be gaining ground.

The State of Vera Cruz was under martial law and the Zuloago forces were on the march thither. A battle no doubt will shortly be fought between the contending parties on the road between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico.

The Mormon War.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—A letter from Colonel Johnston, of the Utah expedition, describes his march to Camp Scott, compliments his troops, and says the Mormons have, as fully as words and actions can, manifested the intention that they will no longer submit to any government but their own, and that the people of the Union must either submit to a usurption of their territory and have a government erected in their own midst, acknowledging no dependence upon or allegiance to the federal authority, or act with the vigor and force to compel them to susccumb. He expresses an earnest hope that every exertion may be made to forward supplies early in the spring, under sufficient guard of mounted men.

Latest from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The Santa Fe papers report that the government wagons sent from Santa Fe to Fort Burgwin, under convoy of Capt. Boman's command of 70 men, will go to Utah with Capt. Marcy.

The Utah Indians are represented to be in great want, and will be liberally supplied.

The correspondent of the Republican reports that the mail party met with five government trains.

The grass was growing rapidly on the plains, and would subsist stock in a few days.

Mexican Movement.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The Tribune of this morning says that an agent of Vidurri, in New York, has authority to procure a loan by the mortgage of duties on the northern frontier of Mexico, to be used in organizing an expedition of volunteers to aid his schemes; but the Mexican counsul denies the authenticity of the report, and says the agent has no authority to make such a pledge, and that any expedition will be treated as fillibusters.

Another Difficulty at the South Carolina College.

COLUMBIA, March 27.—One hundred students at the South Carolina College have been suspended until October in consequence of insubordination. It appears that the faculfity refused to suspend exercises on Thanksgiving day, and the students tarred the benches in the recitation room and perpetrated other exceptionable acts.

For the Journal.

Judge Ellis on Distribution in 1852.

SCOTTS HILL, N. C., March 24th, 1858.

Messrs. Editors: It appears from recent articles in the newspapers that a question has been raised as to the soundness of Judge Ellis on the question of distributing the public lands. Now, I by no means wish to enter upon a controversy with any one in regard to this matter: but justice to the gentleman concerned, requires that I should give publicity to certain portions of a private letter written by Judge Ellis to myself several years ago. At that time the question of distributing the public lands was the subject of much discussion. It was a few months before the meeting of the Democratic State Convention, and Judge Ellis's name had been suggested in connection with the office of Governor, by a communication in the democratic paper at Fayetteville, of which I was then the editor. As it had been rumored that he was a distributionist, I addressed to him a note of inquiry in regard to his views. He replied somewhat at length in a letter, not intended for publication, in which he declined to be considered a candidate for the democratic nomination for Governor, but gave his views freely in regard to the policy of distribution, as well as on other matters not of a public nature. Below I give you that portion of the letter having a bearing on the subject.

"SALISBURY, Nov. 23d, 1853.

* * * * * * * * *

It (i. e. distribution) has been advocated by the Whigs and opposed by the Democrats since my earliest recollection. The true motive of the former in doing so was to create the necessity of a protective tariff, by draining the public Treasury; and the Democrats were merely instigated in opposing it to prevent such necessity, and to avoid the humiliating spectacle of reducing the States to a condition of servile subserviency to the General Government. It is true, however, that of late some undoubted democrats have expressed an alarm that there was a purpose entertained in some quarters to divide the public lands among the new States, and to squander them upon public companies of speculators, thereby indirectly but practically patronizing internal improvements by the General Government, in a more objectionable form if possible than that heretofore proposed by the Whigs and opposed by the Democrats. Moved by these apprehensions, they have expressed a preference for the otherwise objectionable policy of partitioning the public lands among the States, as will appear from Mr. Bynum's resolution in the late General Assembly, and the votes and speeches thereon. And I painfully fear that some of our leading friends, tortured by a laudable but over zealous ambition into the belief that these apprehensions are well founded in facts and circumstances, that have a present and immediate existence, have contributed no little to increase the public alarm upon the subject.

"The course of our President and his able administration satisfies my mind that there is no just cause at present for any such apprehensions. One of his advisers—our pure and able fellow-citizen (Mr. Dobbin)—we know we can trust; and we have no reason to distrust any of them. Our true policy then, is manifestly to go on opposing a distribution of the public lands as we ever have done. The unjust and unequal provisions of Bennett's Land Bill are sufficient to warn us of the morals of those out of North Carolina who advocate the distribution policy, and should cause us to resist that policy at least as long as we have hopes of a successful resistance."

The foregoing extract embraces that portion of the letter devoted to the question of Distribution. Although not written for publication, yet in view of the fact that the writer is the favorite of a large portion of the Democratic party for Governor, and that his opinion on the subject of distributing the public lands has been called in question, I have thought it proper that I should publish the above. I feel the more at liberty to do this as the letter, though *private*, was never intended to be *secret*, and as I was expressly authorized to shew it to any one feeling an interest in the contents as an exposition of the writer's views.

Very respectfully,

R. K. BRYAN.

Later from Europe—Settlement of the French Question, &c.

HALIFAX, March 25.—The steamer Niagara arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to the 13th.

The steamer Indian arrived out on the 12th.

The Niagara passed the Africa, off Cape Clear, on the 15th, also passed steamer Fulton on the evening of the 11th, having been detained at Havre by low water.

The British House of Commons met on the 12th, when D'Israeli announced the reception of a very satisfactory dispatch from France, and the termination of the misunderstanding between the two countries.

Rumors of satisfactory news from India were circulating, but no dispatch had been received.

The appeal of Orsini and his accomplices against the sentence of death, had been refused. Numerous arrests continue to be made in France.

A lengthy pamphlet has been issued in Paris in regard to the refugee difficulty with England. It appeals to the English government and people not to be led away by false interpretations, and expresses the hope that the alliance will firmly stand the trials it is undergoing. It is generally regarded as a state paper.

At Chalons sixty-four men surprised a small post in possession of a body of infantry, and attempted to seize the military station, crying Vive Republique. They were driven back, however, when they occupied the head of the bridge, to intercept communication with the barracks. Finally the garrison dispersed them and captured fifteen.

Gortschakoff, it is said, has issued a memorandum on the question of the navigation of the Danube to the French government, directly in opposition to the views of Austria. Russia agrees with France and England as to the right of the Paris Conference to deal with the subject.

There has been some rioting at Dublin between the police and some college students. Five of the latter were said to be dangerously injured.

The Dispatches from France to the Swiss government in regard to the refugees have been published. The removal from the frontiers of Switzerland of Italian and other questionable refugees is denounced in menacing terms.

From Madrid a telegraphic dispatch says that Zuloaga is well disposed to settle the differences with Spain.

The statement that General Concha is to be removed from Cuba has been contradicted on good authority.

It was rumored at London, on Saturday, that dispatches had arrived announcing the taking of Lucknow.

The latest correspondence between France and England was not to be laid before Parliament, but the Times gives the following synopsis of the last of a series of dispatches which arrived on the 12th inst. Both Lord Malmesbury and Count Walewski, it is affirmed, throughout have shown great judgment and discretion. In reply to Lord Malmesbury's request for an explanation of the passages at which so much offense was taken in the House of Commons. Count Walewski frankly reminds the country of the undoubted proofs given by the Emperor of the value he attaches to the alliance by the concessions of the views of England during the Crimean war, and since the treaty. He proceeds to observe that after the Emperor had been many times exposed and escaped many attacks made by assassins who, it was proved, had concocted their plans in England, he thought it was no presumption to appeal to the friendly feeling and justice of England to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such crimes.

Count Walewski repudiates, in the Emperor's name, any idea of wishing to include Englishmen in the category of refugees to whom he alluded, or a desire to change our laws, or an intention to condemn them; but now, regretting the misconstruction placed on his intention, he requests the correspondence to cease and the alliance to continue.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Foreign Commercial and Financial News.

HALIFAX, March 26—P. M.—Liverpool letters generally agree in quoting a decline of a quarter to three-eighths in cotton since the sailing of the Arabia, though some authorities place the decline at only a quarter. Of the sales during the week, the trade took sixteen thousand bales. On Friday a very dull feeling prevailed, and the sales reached only three thousand bales at the following quotations: Middling Orleans 7 9-16; Mobile 7⅛; Uplands 7⅜. The imports during the week are excessive, reaching one hundred and twelve thousand bales, and swelling the total stock to two hundred and seventy thousand, against one hundred and eighty thousand the week previous. At the close of the market on Friday evening, continued heaviness was observable, the trade being well stocked and speculators shy.

Corn is quoted in letters at 6d decline.

In money there is no change, either in bank rates or open market. Loans on government securities are nominally 2½ to 3 per cent. The bullion in the bank had again commenced to increase. Consols, which had been rather dull through the week, closed firm on the announcement of the settlement of the difficulties with France at 96⅞.

Trade at Manchester, and in the manufacturing districts generally, sympathized with the heavy feeling in the Liverpool cotton market, and closed dull.

A rural poet, in describing his lady-love, says; "she is graceful as a water lily, while her breath is like an armful of clover." That poet's case is certainly approaching a crisis.

From the North Carolina Presbyterian.

A Brief Autobiography.

BY REV. ROBERT TATE.—NO. II.

A church was organized at an unoccupied house in the lower settlement, New Hanover county, the Hopewell house not being built then. Thos. Murray and Dan'l Henderson having been ordained ruling elders, and on the next day (the Lord's,) the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to a few, not exceeding eight persons. This was in the month of May, 1800. For the use of this little band, the Hopewell Church Edifice was built shortly after this. In the summer of 1800 I undertook to supply the people of Black River Chapel with a service of one sabbath in each month. This church had been organized by the Rev. Colin Lindsey, from Scotland, who continued a few years with them, but had gone to the West not long before I succeeded him. On my accession to this church I found John Anderson, Wm. Robinson, John Devane and C. Henry, ruling elders, all old, but intelligent, noble and pious men. There were other elders here, but I do not remember their names. About the same time I commenced preaching at the Widow Moore's Creek in private houses. No house of worship was yet built. However, they soon went to work, and ere long a good comfortable house was reared. John Jones, Cornelius Murphy, and Allen Shaw acted as elders in this church, though not ordained here. Such was the will of this people. How long I continued to labor for them I cannot tell. If not twenty years it was not much short of it. This people I left with great grief. They were dear to me. A goodly number, yea, a little army of brave soldiers of Immanuel's cross rallied around the standard of the captain general of their souls' salvation before I left them. In 1805 and 1806 I labored on the upper part of Long Creek, preaching in private houses. This inconvenience was soon superseded by the erection of a house of worship near Keith branch, from which it took its name. This house was dedicated and a church organized in the summer of A. D., 1807. Jas. Moore and Jno. Kenier having been previously elected and ordained to the office of ruling elders. These were men of distinguished valor in the revolutionary war.* A house was built and given for a house of worship on the east side of the North East River by the generosity of Henry Williams, Esq., and was organized and dedicated I think sometime in A. D., 1829. John Gilman having been previously ordained to the eldership, this church, by the voice of the people, was named Mount Williams from respect to the donor.—Some years before and after this time, with much pleasure and apparent success, I preached and administered the ordinances of the Gospel to this respectable society, fourteen or fifteen in number. The day of our parting was a time of sorrow to me.

By the kindness of the late Isham Armstrong, Esq., I was invited to preach in his neighborhood, twenty miles north of Wilmington, and when no other house could be readily obtained for that purpose, he tendered one in his own yard, which was accepted. It was a cause of rejoicing to witness a goodly number of worshippers sitting here under the droppings of the sanctuary, one sabbath in every month. After laboring in this place about two years before and sometime after the year 1840, by the same gentleman a house was provided as soon as practicable on his own land and presented to this Society, (Presbyterian,) and shortly afterwards it was dedicated to the service of God and known by the name of Pike Creek Church. For this people and in this house I labored occusionally under the smiles of Heaven, until the Rev. D. B. Black was inducted into this and other fields of labor, when I withdrew.

The building of the present Black River Chapel was commenced A. D., 1817, and completed the following Fall, 1818, under the superintendence of a select committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Wm. H. Beatty, Rob't Murphy, John Colvin, George Bannerman and Daniel Kerr. The pulpit was planned, made and presented to this congregation by the late Robert Murphy, Esq. It was I think dedicated to the glory of God on the first sabbath of October, 1818. When I first become acquainted with this people, in the midst of whom I have lived, and for whose souls' salvation I have labored so long, although there was a diversity of character very visible, I found many of them to be men and women of great kindness, open-heartedness and affability, and also of intelligence and polished manners. However, I found some given to intemperanee—some to horse-racing—some to gambling and to sabbath desecration in a variety of ways: one by hunting, gun in hand—another by fishing—a large class by visiting—boys by jumping and ball-playing. On muster, and election and sale-days, another class was given to combating with their fellow-men. It was the custom of some people in certain parts of this my field of labor on funeral occasions with the friends of the deceased to prepare a stew, (spirits warmed and spiced, &c.,) the attendants being placed in a line, and a blessing pronounced upon the liquor and the people by a minister, if present, some of this stew was given with a biscuit and some cheese to each individual until all were served. In some places it has been customary after the dead was buried to invite the attendants to the house of the deceased, a table with spirits upon it being set out, all were invited to partake of it. For the suppression of this custom, God's people prayed hard and constantly, and thanks be unto His name, it has long since fallen into disuse. On marriage occasions, dancing, for some time after my settlement here, was much in vogue by the young, and for its innocence and continuance they pleaded stoutly.

In the first days of my ministry, I recollect very well, uncharitable sentiments were entertained and hard words anon expressed. The following is a specimen by some characters, against me and all learned preachers: "They preach from the head and not from the heart. Cut off the head, and soul and body will drop into hell." "They preach for money, and therefore they are perfect hirelings." "The hireling fleeth, because he is a hireling and careth not for the sheep." In this instance I acted in accordance with one of Solomon's wise sayings:—"Answer not a fool according to his folly." Happily for the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, such sentiments and language have long since been repudiated. All denominations of Christians as far as I know do appreciate a learned ministry, and contribute willingly of their substance to its support. This change of sentiment is not of recent date. (*To be continued.*)

* Soon after the organization of this church, (Keith,) a venerable gentleman, Thos. Lamb, joined the church here, and when he partook of the Lord's supper, he was compelled to use corn bread instead of flour, owing to the fact that a little loose flour, or the taste of bread made of it, had almost a deadly effect upon him, by producing an unusual swelling, accompanied with a very painful sensation in his bodily organs.

The taste of an egg had a similar effect, though not so violent, on a lady of the same church. These precious persons as to their bodily parts have long since fallen asleep in Christ, and their souls, I trust, are with Jesus Christ feasting on the bread of life, and that new wine which he has to give to all who are his, in his triumphant church.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Kansas debate has nearly run out in the House, which adjourned at 5 o'clock this afternoon, no one desiring to speak on the subject.

The treasurer's last weekly statement shows the receipts to have been nearly $4,000,000; amount on deposit $8,500,000; subject to draft upward of $7,000,000; or an increase of three and one-fifth of a million since the previous week.

The Turkish Admiral and suite have accepted an invitation to visit Red River, the north of which is the western boundary of Minnesota, the principal object of the visit being to see the valley of the river and engage in hunting elk and buffalo. It is proposed to make the trip in July. It is said that Vice-President Breckinridge, Senators Fitch and Rice, and Messrs. Baker and Cavanagh, Representatives from Minnesota, and Ex-Governor Medairy, will accompany the expedition.

The House was not officially informed until to-day of the passage of the Senate Kansas bill.

WHERE THE GOLD GOES.—It is stated that for the use of the arts, not less than one thousand ounces of fine gold are used every week in Birmingham, England, and that in the United Kingdom the weekly consumption of leaf gold is as follows: London, four hundred ounces; Edinburg, thirty-five ounces; Birmingham, seventy ounces; Manchester, forty ounces; Dublin, twelve ounces; Liverpool, fifteen ounces; Leeds, six ounces; Glasgow, six ounces. Of this amount—five hundred and eighty-four ounces in all—it is stated, on the authority of an eminent gold refiner, that not one-tenth part can be recovered. For gilding metals by the electrotype, and the water or wash gilding process, not less than ten thousand ounces are required annually. One pottery establishment employs £2,500 worth of gold per annum, and nearly £2,000 worth is used by another. The consumption of gold in the Staffordshire potteries, for gilding porcelain and making crimson and rose colors, sometimes equals the large number of ten thousand ounces per annum.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The banks of Augusta, Ga., have resolved to resume specie payments simultaneously with those of Savannah, whether the day fixed upon be the 1st of May or June, irrespective of what may be done in South Carolina. What are the banks of Virginia going to do?—*Baltimore Sun.*

When will the banks of North Carolina resume?

A beautiful inscription may be found in an Italian graveyard. "Here lies Etella, who transported a large fortune to Heaven in acts of charity, and has gone thither to enjoy it."

National Expenditure.

One of the most important committees that Congress has organized for many years, is the one of which Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, is head, created to inquire (and, we trust, report) upon the important subject of national expenditure—embracing within its scope, also, the searching question of National Taxation and Revenue.

That our annual expenditure has been carried, of late years, far beyond the legitimate bounds of our necessities, all will admit who recognize within the past few years, a sum of about seventy millions annually, $2 50 for each individual, made way with, whilst in a long range of previous years, when at peace, a much less sum in proportion to the population was deemed ample to meet all the yearly necessities of the National Treasury.

The argument is sometimes adduced for this great and wasteful increase from past years, that the expenses of living have proportionately advanced. If such is the case, these expenses have no warrant in the enhanced value of the necessaries or the comforts of life. To prove this, let any well-authenticated record of prices of family articles for the past fifty years be consulted, to vindicate the assertion. Take the whole range of provisions as an illustration—with the single exception of butcher's beef. So, too, with all the varieties of groceries and clothing, and the average of the past ten years will be found below that of any other decade of our history. The same facts exist with reference to the costs of all the muniments of war, which apply equally to the land and naval forces. Should it be alleged that steam, in the first instance, is more costly, on the other hand it is more efficient in the matter of transport, and offensive or protective operations, than canvass alone. Thus, a smaller embodiment of men, with steam appliances, are far more powerful at sea or afloat, than when employed in any mode of naval warfare thirty years ago.

Apply this view of the case to the statement that a soldier of the army now requires $800 to $1,000 per annum, to sustain him, (and it is fair to suppose a sailor an equal or greater amount,) whilst in the early period of the century $300 to $500 per annum was found sufficient, and we cannot escape the conclusion that great waste and extravagance, sustained by careless, if not corrupt legislation, is the cause of the inequality. There is no reason why those in the Government employ should be better paid than the mass of their fellow-citizens who give equal labor or intelligence to the discharge of their daily duties; and whilst all wish the faithful public servant to be properly recompensed, we may, at the same time, feel well assured that the steady hand of retrenchment can, at a moment of national distress, can be most profitably employed in probing into the details of the expenditures for the army and navy, that are sweeping collectively from the Treasury nearly thirty millions of dollars a year.

Another prolific source of expenditure is the system of subsidies, applied directly or through the Post Office Department, to the commercial steam marine, which, as shown in the deficiencies of that Department, and in other ways, must embrace an item of near five millions of dollars annually.

The question of public printing, now calling for its millions rather than its few hundred thousand annually, is receiving some share of public attention, and it may be fairly hoped that it will not escape the close attention of Mr. Boyce's important committee.

Again, the tendency to increase the compensation of every attace of the Government, in the departments of a civilian character, cannot have escaped the attention of any one who has noticed the course of legislation at Washington, in recent years. The point of honor that formerly attached, in a degree, to every public officer of a national character, appears to have subsided into a consideration of emolument alone.

The cost of collecting the revenue of the Union, when we allow for the value of the rental of Custom Houses, wear and use of cutters, &c., is represented by another annual draft of five millions upon the Treasury, and like all the others enumerated, is an additional burthen upon the industry of the country. It will be properly a question before the committee, whether by a radical change in the mode of assessing or raising the revenue, this last formidable item cannot be greatly alleviated, if not altogether dispensed with.

That the mode the constitution contemplated, making "taxation and representation" move hand and hand, i. e., each State to furnish its quota, in the ratio of its representative force in Congress, would dispense with this last burthen of five millions for the expenses of collecting the revenue, there can be no dispute; and for one (of many) the writer hopes to live to see the day when the wise system of revenue contemplated by the founders of our Government will be the only existing one with the nation.

This would, it is true, be a departure from the policy of the Government for the present century, that commerce should be almost the sole instrument through which, in time of peace, the Treasury should be supplied. So many advantages attach to the simple and economical mode of drawing from each State its quota for the nation's support, that if the people can have the question fairly submitted to their decision, it is safe to predict that its obvious tendency to guard against the practice of profuse expenditure and its consequent check upon Congressional corruption, would invoke the warmest support.

The adoption of this system of revenue, of course, would ignore the doctrine of protection, which a few still cling to as applicable and favorable to the industry of the country. I say doctrine of protection; for it can readily be shown that the liberation of trade from the fetters that the revenue laws now impose, would place our agriculture, manufactures and commerce, in a still farther advanced position, in the scale of the world's competition, than they even now possess.

We all remember that one of the last public declarations of Henry Clay (who has been styled "the Father of the System") was, that "Protection for protection's sake was dead;" and it is not too much now to say that the dozen or more years that have elapsed since it was made, have not, in the experience that they have developed, weakened its force.

The question whether the public lands should be used as a direct source of revenue has often been debated.—The higher policy would probably favor their reservation as a basis for national credit, whenever an emergency might require its use, reserving their present income to discharge the interest and principal of the existing debt. Commerce might then be alone charged with the necessity of conveying to the Treasury our yearly requirement, which might, without an inconvenient retrenchment be brought within the sum of forty millions of dollars, based upon the scale of values of the present year.

New York Journal of Commerce.

AN OLD PARAGRAPH.—A friend wishing a duplicate of the following paragraph, has handed it to us for publication:

Americans Abroad.—In looking over a list of students in the Urban College, at Rome, we find the following names, among those particularly distinguished for excellence in ome branches of science and the arts:

Patrick N. Lynch, Charleston, S. C.
Joseph Balfe, Pennsylvania.
Ambrose Manahan, New York.
James Corcoran, Charleston, S. C.
William O'Hara, Philadelphia.
Jeremiah Cummings, New York.
James M'Cullum, Cincinnati.
William Mountfort, Cincinnati.

These young men seem to have shared the contest with Armenians, Chaldeans, Germans, Swiss, Greeks, Bethlehemites, Chinese, Moronites, Albanians, Canadians, Wallachians, Romans, Irish, Georgians, Californians, Bulgarians, Dutch, French, Turks, English, Syrians, and natives of the Islands of the Pacific, and to have taken premiums and received praises in all the numerous branches of study pursued in that extensive College.

ICE.—The Knickerbocker and New York Ice Companies discontinued their operations up the river last week, and now find themselves when the season for collecting ice has closed, with their houses about three-quarters full. Including the 30,000 tons which each Company had left over from last year, the Knickerbocker has stored 185,000 tons, and the New York 125,000 tons—a total of 310,000 tons. The immense quantity is not sufficient to supply the wants of this city and the amount that is needed for shipping,—the deficiency being calculated at 70,000 tons. Private parties have collected and stored ice in considerable quantities for the purpose of speculation; and it is probable that the large Companies will have recourse to them to increase their own supply.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

HOW TO SAVE GAS.—An observance of the following direction by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, may save money to gas consumers, a matter worth looking after in these hard times:—"The high pressure in the main pipes, if allowed to go unchecked to the burner valves, will consume a much larger quantity of gas than they otherwise would, even if it is regulated at the burner valves. The proper place to regulate is the main valve near the meter, which should be shut off until the burners are just right, with their valves open full. By this means all our burners will be uniform, and the light will be as good with two thirds of the main valve on, as it would turned on full. Look to your main valves every time the Collector goes to the metre. This information came from an experienced gas manufacturer after he had *sold out.*

Later from California.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived with California dates to the 5th inst., and $1,400,00 in gold. She left Aspinwall on the afternoon of the 18th. The St. Louis was to sail the same evening for New York.

The trip, by this arrival, was completed in twenty days and fourteen hours from San Francisco, being the shortest on record.

The principal consignees on the specie list of the Moses Taylor are as follows—Wells, Fargo & Co., $478,000; Howland & Aspinwall, $121,000; American Exchange Bank, $60,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $40,000; W. T. Coleman & Co., $69,000.

Lieut. Cohen came passenger by the Moses Taylor, being bearer of dispatches from Com. Long, of the frigate Merrimac, which had arrived at Callao.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Golden Age arrived out at San Francisco in 21 days, being the shortest outward trip.

The Legislature had passed an act to take the State prison from the hands of the present lessee, and to place it in the hands of agents to be appointed by the Governor. The Governor was refused possession, on which the officers broke open the doors and took it.

The Legislature has confirmed the Van Ness ordinance, providing that all titles to the city of Francisco lands, within the borders, be given to parties in possession, except the space required for trees, public squares, schoolhouses, &c.

A joint committee had reported a memorial to Congress for abrogation of the mail contract, and for the formation of two companies to carry it alternately; also to make it a weekly mail.

The California Senate was discussing bills providing for the compulsory observance of the Sabbath, and the incorporation of mining and ditch companies.

Mr. Bales, the late State treasurer, had been acquitted of the charge of embezzlement.

The sloop of war St. Marys has arrived from Honolulu with thirty desertions. Some of the deserters had been captured.

The Indians on the Sebastian reservation had revolted, and refused to work or obey orders. They were frightened into submission by soldiers. The leaders were punished with twenty to one hundred lashes.

Two persons were killed and a number were wounded by an avalanche in Plumas county.

A horrible tragedy had occured in Grass Valley.—Michael Breman, the President of the Mount Hope Mining Company, had murdered his wife and three children, and then committed suicide.

Archy, the fugitive slave, has been confined in Stockton jail, by order of the owner, under a decision of the Supreme Court.

An organized band of burglars has been discovered in San Francisco, and some arrests have been made.

The ship Flying Fish sailed for China with many Chinese passengers, who carry their dead relatives with them, and $285,000 in treasure.

A great snow storm had occurred in California, lasting four days.

The California markets were languid but not depressed. Some articles commanded higher prices. Money was easier.

Provisions were fairly maintained at former prices.—Hams were higher, and the supply was entirely out of the hands of importers. Sugars were better but quiet, owing to the small stock. Eastern crushed 21 cents. The feeling in coffee had improved. Prices of domestic liquors tending downward.

NICARAGUA.—Wm. Lamar, United States Minister, was formally received by the government of Nicaragua on the 22d. The Yrisarri treaty was still before the Legislature, but it is believed will not be ratified unless with alterations which will re-open the whole affair at Washington.

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